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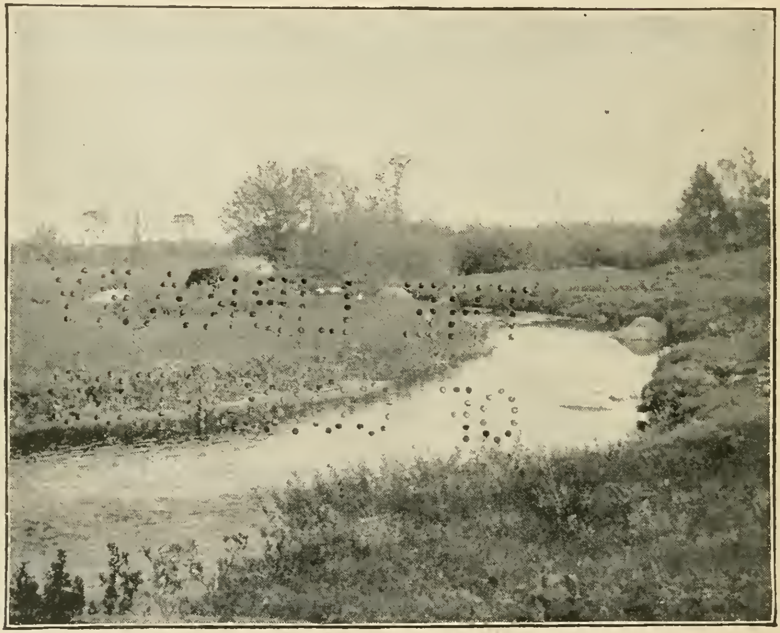

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BOSTON.

IN the year 1630, Gov. John Winthrop and his party, called the Massachusetts Company, arrived in several small vessels and settled in Salem and Charlestown; but not liking the location, part of his company came to the peninsula called by the Indians, Shawmut, "The Place Where Boats Go," and by the English, "Trimountain," from the three prominent hills on the peninsula. On the 7th of September (old style) at the court held at Charlestown Trimountain was ordered to be called Boston, in honor of Rev. John Cotton who came from the old town of Boston in Lincolnshire, England. The original limits of Boston, which were really surrounded by water (the harbor on one side and the Charles River on the other) comprised about seven hundred acres of land. The tide ran up to where Dock Square now is and Charles River made a good sized bay (afterwards known as "Back Bay") also another bay at a few rods northwest of Hanover Street, leaving a narrow neck of land connecting the North End with the rest of the peninsula. The dwellings of the settlers were situated on Washington Street between State and Eliot Streets; Elm Street; upper part of Hanover Street, and north side of Sudbury Street. The settlers were in constant fear of the Indians who lived in the wilderness around the town. On the first day of September, 1634, a Town Government was organized for Boston, and from about this time to the year 1700 many harsh and cruel acts were done by the town authorities and a majority of the inhabitants. Persons were whipped, put in the stocks and banished for trivial offences; many were hung for witchcraft and for being Quakers; and in 1659 two men were hung on Boston Common for being heretics. In 1686, Sir Edmund Andros was appointed by the King, Governor of the colony, and took away the charter; but in 1692 Gov. Phipps was appointed by the King, and arrived in Boston with a new charter. In 1703 the first newspaper was published in America by John Campbell, the postmaster of the town. In 1711 The Old Town House, which was one of the first buildings erected, the first meeting house, and about one hundred other buildings were destroyed by fire. In 1722 Boston had a population of 10,670 and in 1742 had increased to 16,382.

In 1770 began the troubles which ended with the American Revolution. On March 5 the British troops fired on the citizens in King (now State) Street, in which three were killed, two mortally wounded and others severely wounded. The whole British force were afterwards compelled to leave the town. Dec. 16, 1773, a party (afterwards known as the Boston Tea Party) disguised as Indians went from the Old South Church to three vessels lying at Griffins (now Liverpool) wharf and emptied three hundred and forty-two chests of tea into the sea. June 1, 1774, by order of the British Government, the port of Boston was closed, and Salem near Boston, was made the port of customs, and a large force of British soldiers were again quartered in various parts of Boston. June 17, 1775, was fought the Battle of Bunker Hill, and Boston was filled with the wounded British soldiers. Gen. Howe was now in command of the British forces in Boston, and the Old South Church was used as a riding school for his cavalry. March 4, 1776, Gen. Washington in command of the Continental Army, beseiged Gen. Howe's army in Boston, and erected forts on the different heights commanding the town, and on March 17 Gen. Howe was compelled to evacuate the town and take refuge on his ships in the harbor, and with war vessels and transports sailed to Halifax, N. S., and Gen. Putnam, in the name of the Thirteen United States of America, took possession of Boston. On the 4th of July, 1776, the Declaration of Independence was passed by Congress and the news was received in Boston with great rejoicing; all signs of British rule were immediately removed and destroyed. Oct. 25, 1780, John Hancock of Boston, was chosen Governor.

In 1789 Gen. Washington entered Boston over the "Neck" and passed through Washington Street, which had been named for him, to his quarters. In 1800 the population had increased to 24,937. In 1814 several thousand United States troops were quartered in Boston at the forts in the harbor, for defence against the British forces. In February, 1822, the Legislature passed an act establishing the City of Boston, subject to the acceptance or refusal by a vote of the citizens. On March 4, 1822, the vote was taken in Faneuil Hall and the act was accepted by a vote of 2,797 yeas, 1,881 being nays, and Boston became a city May 1, with Hon. John Phillips as Mayor, and the City Council consisted of eight aldermen and forty-eight councilmen. In 1825 Boston contained 58,281 inhabitants On Sunday, June 11, 1837, occurred the great Broad Street riot, between fire companies and Irishmen, in which at least fifteen thousand persons participated, and a large force of militia was called out to suppress the riot. May 16, 1846, war was declared between the United States and Mexico. July 22, 1848, the Massachusetts regiment, Col. Isaac H. Wright, returned from the Mexican war and met with a grand reception. October 25, 1848, was celebrated the introduction of Cochituate water into Boston. In 1856 Boston had a population of 138,788. In 1861 commenced the great rebellion, and at the capture of Fort

Sumpter by the rebel forces, President Lincoln issued his proclamation and called for volunteers from all the states to suppress the rebellion, when Boston took a very active part, sending to the war her full quota of men for the army and navy. On the 14th of July, 1863, at about 1 o'clock, commenced the great draft riot in Boston. A large mob took possession of the "North End" and defied the city and United States authorities. The City Government immediately prepared for the conflict; the whole police force were armed, the regulars, marines, and the whole state militia were called out and marched at once to the North End, The mob attacked the Cooper Street Armory, where the Light Artillery and a battalion of regulars were quartered. On the discharge of the cannon and the muskets of the regulars, fully fifty persons were killed or wounded in the mob. The city sent 26,175 men to the war for the Union. November 9–10, 1872, a fire destroyed $75,000,000 worth of property.

In 1637 the first addition of outlying territory that was made to Boston was Noddle's Island, "layd to Boston," and its name changed to East Boston. It remained unimproved and almost uninhabited until 1833, when it was purchased by a company of capitalists and improvements commenced. South Boston, under the name of Dorchester Village, annexed to Boston, March 6, 1804; Washington Village, formerly part of Dorchester, annexed May 21, 1855; Roxbury annexed January 6, 1868; Dorchester, January 3, 1870; Charlestown, West Roxbury and Brighton, January 5, 1874; Back Bay annexed April 25, 1859; Suffolk County incorporated May 10, 1643.

The present area of Boston, with all its districts, is 23,661 acres. To the original 783 acres of the peninsula have been added East Boston, 836 acres; South Boston, 1,002 acres; Roxbury, 2,700 acres; Dorchester, 5,614 acres; West Roxbury, 7,848 acres; Charlestown, 586 acres; Brighton, 2,277 acres; Breed's Island, 785 acres; Deer Island, 184 acres.

The city contained a population of 362,839 in 1880, 448,477 in 1890, and in 1900 had a population of 560,000, with an estimated population in 1902 of 600,000.

The assessed personal estate of Boston on May 1, 1901, was $227,468,334. The assessed real estate of Boston at the same time was $925,037,500, a total of $1,152,505,834.

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Geo. H. Walker & Co., Boston. OLD STATE HOUSE.

OLD BOSTON.

Places of Historic Interest.

The Old State House, at the head of State Street, is one of the most interesting relics of the provincial period of the city. There was situated the colonial market house, and from 1657 to 1711 a Town House, built of wood, and the Provincial Capitol, erected from funds bequeathed by Capt. Robert Keayne, the first commander of the "Artillery Company." The Town House was burned in 1711, and in 1713 the present building was erected. In 1747 a considerable part of the interior of the building was burnt. Here Endicott, Leverett, Bradstreet, Sir Edmund Andros, Sir William Phips, Lord Bellomont, Dudley, Burnet, Shirley, Pownal, Bernard and others presided over the proceedings for the government of the colony and province, by royal consent. Here John Adams, James Otis, Quincy, Warren, Cushing, Hancock and numerous patriots made the first opposition to the royal authority. In 1768 a British regiment was quartered in the building, and in 1770 "The Boston Massacre" took place in front of the building. The British soldiers who fired upon the people were tried in the building. Here also Generals Gage, Howe and Clinton held their councils of war. From the balcony Washington reviewed the entry of the American army after the termination of the seige of Boston. On July 18, 1776, the Declaration of Independence was read from the east window, and the proclamation of peace in 1783. Here the State constitution was planned, and Hancock, the first Governor elected by the people, was inaugurated. The Count D' Estaing and the officers of the French allied fleet were received. In 1789 Washington reviewed a great procession from the west end of the building. The State Legislature met here until 1798, when the whole State government marched to the new State Capitol on Beacon Hill. In 1835 William Lloyd Garrison escaped from the mob by entering the building on one side and through to a carriage on the other side of the street. The first public library in America was located on this site, and the first Episcopal services in Boston were held here in 1686. From 1820 to 1830, the Grand Lodge of Masons of Massachusetts occupied the building and here Lafayette was entertained by the fraternity. From 1830 to 1839 the city government of Boston occupied this building as a city hall. After that time the building was leased for offices for general business until 1881, when the ancient building was thoroughly repaired and placed as near as possible in the original order as when occupied in provincial times, and given in charge of the Bostonian Society, who have filled the building with rare paintings, prints and relics of old Boston in the colonial and provincial periods.

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CUSTOM HOUSE.

State Street previous to the revolution, was King Street. In 1702 was proclaimed, in this street, the accession of Anne to be Queen of England. Opposite 28 State Street is the spot, marked by a circle in the pavement, where the citizens were killed and wounded by Captain Preston's soldiers, March 5, 1770. Down this street to the wharf, escorted by the U. S. Marshal and his thousand deputies, U. S. marines, regulars, and the entire state militia, one black man, in chains, was sent back to slavery. But in 1861–65 the Massachusetts Volunteers marched up State Street on the way to the South, to help free the blackman.

28 State Street is the site of the Provincial Custom House, Royal Exchange Tavern and U. S. Bank.

27 State Street is the site of the first church in Boston, built in 1632 of logs, with thatched roof.

At the Southeast Corner of State and Washington Streets, Henry Knox, afterwards General and Secretary of War, was a bookseller's apprentice.

The Town Pump stood at the northeast corner of Washington and State Streets. On the northwest corner was the first store for the sale of merchandise in Boston, kept by John Coggan.

Captain Robert Keayne, the first commander of the Artillery Company known as the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, lived on the southeast corner of State and Washington Streets.

Custom House on State and India Streets is a massive granite building erected in 1837–47 at a cost of $1,000,000. The roof and dome are of granite.

The British Coffee House, site of 66 State Street, headquarters of the Tories and army and navy officers. In this house, James Otis, the patriot, was brutally attacked by one of the crown officers and so severely injured about the head that he never recovered from the effects of the blows, and after a long troublesome sickness was at Andover, Mass., when standing in the doorway of the house he was struck by lightning and instantly killed. His remains were brought to Boston and buried in the Granary Burying Ground.

The Bunch of Grapes Tavern, Kilby Street, corner of State Street, 1713, was a famous headquarters for the patriots; here assembled the "Sons of Liberty," Washington and staff were entertained here in 1776, Lafayette was also here, and the Society of the Cincinnati used to have their entertainments in the old tavern.

Northeast Corner of Liberty Square and Kilby Street was the scene of the Stamp Act riots; Oliver's effects thrown into the street.

The Roebuck Tavern stood on the site of 45 Merchants Row; built in 1650 by Richard Whittington.

The Golden Bull Tavern stood on the site of 21 Merchants Row.

The Crown Coffee House in 1710 stood on Chatham Row.

Quaker Burying Ground was on Congress, opposite Lindall Street, estab-

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Post Office.

lished in 1709. The remains were taken up and removed to the Quaker burying ground at Lynn in 1826.

Post Office, Devonshire Street, between Water and Milk Streets. The corner stone of this beautiful granite building was laid Oct. 16, 1871. Besides the post office department, the United States sub treasury and the United States Court occupy the building.

Faneuil Hall, Faneuil Hall Square, built in 1742 by Peter Faneuil, the wealthy Huguenot, and presented to Boston for a market and town hall. The architect was Smibert, the portrait painter. It was damaged by fire in 1761, but was rebuilt—partly by lottery funds. James Otis, the patriot, delivered the oration at the re-dedication. The vane on the cupola is a gilded grasshopper with glass eyes. Made in 1742. The building was enlarged in 1806 by the architect Bulfinch. The main hall has many portraits of prominent men. There in "The Cradle of Liberty" was denounced the British administration of the colonies. In 1768 the 14th Royal Regiment was quartered in the building, and in 1775–76 the British officers established a theatre. Receptions and banquets were given here to Washington, Count D'Estaing, Lafayette, Jerome Bonaparte, Prince de Joinville, King Louis Phillipe, Talleyrand, Lord Ashburton, Lord Elgin, Kossuth, Andrew Jackson, George B. McClellan; the lying in state of Anson Burlingame and Col. Fletcher Webster. A long line of illustrious orators have addressed the people from the rostrum—Otis, Channing, Webster, Jefferson Davis, Sumner, Garrison, Everett, Phillips, Evarts, Hillard, Beecher, N. P. Banks, Long, Reed and a host of other eminent men. The old building has undergone a thorough overhauling, and all of the interior woodwork has been removed from the floors, galleries, stairways, columns, and these including the roof and belfrey will be replaced by fire-proof material. But little now remains of the original interior construction of the building, and of the exterior only the bare brick walls.

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, chartered as the "Artillery Company" in 1638, the oldest military corps in the United States, has had its armory for many years in the upper hall of Faneuil Hall. Among its commanders have been Sir Charles Hobly, Sir John Leverett, Winthrop, Winslow, Heath, Dearborn, Banks, Martin and Cowdin.

Quincy Market, built 1825–26, is a two story, granite building, 535 feet long and covers 27,000 square feet of land. In the centre of the building is a large dome, and at each end are large porticos with massive granite pillars. The first floor and basement are devoted to the sale of meat, vegetables, fish, butter and cheese.

Gov. John Leverett's house was where Sears Building now stands.

In 1640 a large meeting house was erected on the site now occupied by the Rogers Building, 209 Washington Street.

Sir Edmund Andros lived on the site numbered 216 Washington Street.

GARMENTS
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OLD SOUTH MEETING-HOUSE

The Old Province House walls are now standing in the rear of the buildings opposite the Transcript office.

Old South Meeting House, corner of Washington and Milk Streets. On the site of this church, which was part of the garden of Gov. Winthrop, the Third Congregational Society built a small building of cedar for a church. In 1730 the present brick building was erected. Whitefield the celebrated divine often preached in this church. Otis, Warren, Hancock and other patriots addressed the citizens from its pulpit in 1768, 1770, 1773, and here Warren, in March, 1775, delivered the oration on the Boston Massacre. In 1775 the pews were removed and the church was used for a riding school for the British dragoons. In 1872 to 1875 the building was used as the post office. A committee of twenty-five women raised and paid $430,000, for the building and site to preserve it to posterity. The building has now a new roof; the old one found to be weak in many places was removed. The church is now used as a museum by the association, and a rare collection of relics relating to the history of early New England is displayed, and admission to the church and collection is secured for twenty-five cents.

John Winthrop's House was near the site of present 286 Washington Street. His house was torn down for fuel by the British garrison in 1775.

The Spring in Spring Lane from Washington Street was the earliest spring mentioned by the first settlers, and was used by the townspeople for many generations.

Franklin's Birthplace was on the site of 19 Milk Street. The small, frame house was standing in the early part of this century.

Gen. Howe's headquarters was on the corner of Milk and Oliver Streets.

John Howard Payne lived on the corner of Chauncy and Federal Streets.

Ralph Waldo Emerson was born on southeast corner of Summer and Chauncy Streets.

Samuel Adams was born on Purchase Street, near Summer Street.

Franklin Street, formerly Vincent's Lane, renamed in 1846, was named for Franklin, and a narrow park formerly occupied the centre of the street, the roadway being on both sides. In the centre of this ground, at its widest part, stood a large stone urn on a heavy base and pedestal, on which was inscribed a eulogy to Franklin. On both sides of the street were handsome mansions. In the centre of the block on the south side of the street was located the Boston Library, and at one time the Massachusetts Historical Society had rooms there. Under the building was a large arch over the roadway of Arch Street. On the eastern end of the same side of the street stood the Holy Cross Cathedral Federal Street Theatre was on the north corner of Federal and Franklin Streets, built in 1794. This corner is now occupied by the well-known crockery dealers and importers, Jones, McDuffee and Stratton.

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CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Chamber of Commerce, India and Central Streets, was incorporated in 1885 and is the third organization of that name that has existed in Boston. The first organization was active in 1795, and Thomas Russell was president. The second body was formed in 1836, with William Sturgis as president, and the organization went out of existence in 1843. The present Chamber of Commerce was founded in 1885 by the consolidation of two corporate trade bodies, the Boston Commercial Exchange with three hundred members, and the Boston Produce Exchange with five hundred members. The building is constructed of Milford pink granite and is a massive structure. The corner stone was laid Sept. 20, 1890 and the building was completed in January, 1892, the formal opening taking place Jan. 20 and 21, 1892. The third floor is occupied by the Chamber of Commerce with its Board Room, Secretary's Room, Committee Rooms, Reading Room, Parlors, etc.

Trinity Church, Summer Street corner of Hawley Street. Corner stone laid April 15, 1734. A new building constructed of granite completed, September, 1828; sold to be removed 1872. The great fire of 1872 destroyed the interior of the church. New church on Copley Square dedicated Feb. 9, 1877. A large number of tombs were built in the crypt under the old church and the remains were removed to various cemeteries before the church was removed.

Federal Street Church, meeting in a barn May, 1729; barn converted into a church September, 1729. A new house completed and dedicated 1744. The Federal Constitution adopted there February, 1788. The second new house dedicated Nov. 3, 1809; removed, Jan. 30, 1859.

Fort Hill. Fortified in 1632 to command the inner harbor. In 1689 Sir Edmund Andros and his garrison were captured by the train bands of the town. In 1774 the fort mounted 35 cannon and was garrisoned by the Welch Fusiliers. After the Revolution the hill was a fashionable residential quarter until 1845, when these people were driven out by emigrants from Ireland occupying the hill. In 1866–73 the hill was cut down and is now used by large mercantile establishments.

The Barricado, built in 1673, was a pier 2,200 feet long, running from the South Battery (Rowe's Wharf) to the North Battery (Battery Wharf), on the line of what is now Atlantic Avenue. Was armed with cannon to protect the town and shipping from the raids of Dutch or French frigates.

Snow's Arch Wharf, the berth of the Plymouth Steamers and other lines of small steamboats.

Foster's Wharf, 366 Atlantic Avenue. The steamers for Rockland, Penobscot Bay, Bangor, Mount Desert, and other ports in Maine have their berths here.

The Station of the Narrow Guage Railway to Revere Beach and Lynn. The ferry runs to East Boston and connects with the train.

Rowe's Wharf, berth for steamers for Hull, Hingham and Nantasket.

Close to Rowe's Wharf stood the Sconce or South Battery, erected in 1666, with 35 cannons to defend the inner harbor, in connection with Fort Hill redoubt.

India Wharf, the terminal for the Portland Steamers, also the Metropolitan Line of Steamers to New York.

Central Wharf, terminal for the Philadelphia Line of Steamers, and also for the line running between Boston and Gloucester.

Long Wharf, headquarters of the Boston Fruit Company, importers of enormous quantities of fruit. Their line of twelve steamers makes regular trips between this port and the West Indies. Long Wharf was built in 1709–10, 2,000 feet long, with a battery of guns mounted on the end. The Long Wharf Salt House was built 1726.

A.D.
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1712
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DAMRELL & UPHAM — BOOKSELLERS
DAMRELL & UPHAM BOOKSELLERS
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OLD CORNER BOOKSTORE.

T Wharf was named for its shape and was a part of the Barricado.

Commercial Wharf, terminal of the International Steamship Company steamers for Portland, Eastport and St. Johns, also the berth of the steamers from Boston to Provincetown.

Lewis Wharf, 32 Atlantic Avenue, once the property of John Hancock. The terminal of the steamers for Yarmouth and Halifax, Nova Scotia, and for ports of Pictou and Prince Edward Island, also the Savannah Steamers.

South Ferry to East Boston is the next on the water front.

Union Wharf has the U. S. Bonded Warehouses.

Lincoln's Wharf is the berth of the line of steamers to Bath and the Kennebec River.

Battery Wharf, the North Ferry to East Boston, also the berth of the large steamers to Norfolk and Baltimore.

The North Battery was built in 1646, to command the Charles River, and was a battery as late as 1775, when Lord Howe had 13 cannon mounted. Four British regiments embarked here for Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775.

Constitution Wharf, the site of the yard in which was built the frigate "Constitution," 44 guns, in 1794–97. Captured many war vessels and merchantmen. The frigate Argus, 16 guns, and the Boston, 28 guns, built here.

Chelsea Ferry, foot of Hanover Street.

Aspinwall's Wharf above the ferry.

Gray's Wharf belonged to the wealthy merchant, William Gray.

Boston Herald, a morning, evening and Sunday paper, founded 1846; independent in politics. Present building occupied 1878.

The Daily Advertiser, oldest morning paper in Boston. Founded March 3, 1813. Republican.

Evening Record, a one cent paper, published in same office with The Daily Advertiser. Founded 1884. Republican.

Boston Journal, morning, evening and Sunday paper. A Republican paper founded 1833 under the name of the Evening Mercantile Journal; name changed 1837.

Daily Globe, morning evening and Sunday. Democratic.

Boston Post, morning and Sunday. Founded 1831. Democratic.

Boston Transcript, the oldest evening paper in Boston.

Boston Traveller, the first two cent evening newspaper in Boston and the first to display news bulletins.

Old Corner Book Store, corner of Washington and School Streets. Ann Hutchinson lived here in 1634. In 1828 a book store opened by T. N. Carter. Damrell & Upham, who now occupy the store, keep a line of first-class books.

The present building from all that can be learned, may have been erected about the year 1712, by Mr. Thomas Crease, an apothecary, and in all proba-

Geo. H. Walker & Co., Boston.

KING'S CHAPEL.

bility was used as a dwelling house, with a small shop on the Cornhill (Washington Street) side, from a very early period after it was built.

Great interest has been expressed in regard to the preservation of this old specimen of the first reconstruction of the buildings of the ancient Cornhill, after the destruction of the old tenements and shops in 1711, and it is to be hoped that the old Brimmer Mansion will be allowed to remain for many years to come, standing in its present form with its quaint appearance and well-known designation, "The Old Corner Bookstore."

27 School Street. Dr. John Warren, brother of Gen. Warren, lived here. He was a surgeon in the Revolutionary army and had charge of the hospitals around Boston.

Latin School, 1634, on School Street in rear of King's Chapel. In 1749 removed to opposite side of School Street.

Cromwell's Head Tavern stood on site of 19 School Street, where Lieut. Col. George Washington was entertained during his visit in 1756.

The French Huguenot Church stood on site 28 School Street and was occupied by them from 1704 to 1748, and from 1788 to 1802 occupied by the congregation of the Church of the Holy Cross, the first Roman Catholic Society in New England, with 120 attendants. In 1774, John Murray, the apostle of Universalism, was stoned by a mob while preaching from the Huguenot pulpit.

City Hall, School Street, built 1862–65, on the site of old one, at a cost of $500,000. It is constructed of Concord granite and was considered, when finished, to have ample accommodations for the city department for many years, but a large number of the departments are located in adjoining buildings. In front of the building is a fine statue of Franklin, erected in 1856, also the statue of Josiah Quincy, erected in 1879. He was a member of Congress, 1805–13; Mayor of Boston, 1823–28; President of Harvard College, 1829–45.

King's Chapel Burying Ground, Tremont Street, was the first place for interments in Boston. It was first mentioned by Gov. Winthrop, Feb. 18, 1630. "Captain Welden, a hopeful young gent and an experienced soldier, died in Charlestown of consumption and was buried at Boston with a military funeral." The remains of the following persons were deposited in this ground: Gov. John Winthrop, 1649, and his two sons, John Winthrop, 1676, and Fitz John Winthrop, 1707, both governors of Connecticut; Gov. John Endicott, 1665; Gov. John Leverett, 1679; Gov. William Shirley, 1771; Gov. John Winslow, 1674; Mary Chilton, 1679, a passenger in the Mayflower and the wife of Gov. Winslow; Lady Andros, 1688; Jacob Sheafe, 1658; Major Thomas Savage, 1682; Capt. Roger Clap, 1690; Rev. John Cotton, 1652; Rev. John Davenport, 1670; Rev. John Oxenbridge, 1674; Rev. Thomas Bridge, 1715; Thomas Bridge, 1713; Prof. John Winthrop, 1776; Wait Still Winthrop, 1717; Adam Winthrop, 1743; Brig. Gen. John Winslow, Revolutionary army; Col. William Dawes, who rode

AMERICAN HOUSE

Geo. H. Walker & Co., Boston. AMERICAN HOUSE.

GOING TO BOSTON?

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American House,

Hanover Street, near Scollay Square
Station of Subway,

BOSTON, MASS.

Nearest of the large Hotels to the Union Station, Steamers, Business and Amusement Centres.

From South Station: Take any Federal Street car stopping at Elm Street.

From North Station: Take any subway car stopping at Scollay Square.

The house is located in the centre of all historic places of old Boston. Combines all the modern conveniences and comfort at moderate rates.

ROOMS:

Largest in the city for the price, $1.00 per day and upwards, one person; $1.50 per day and upwards, two persons.

Special breakfast, 40 cents. Table d'hôte dinner, 50 cents.

Only six minutes' walk from the Union Station. Every room with steam heat and lighted by electricity. Running water.

EUROPEAN PLAN.

C. A. JONES, Proprietor. A. C. JONES, Manager.

over the Neck to Lexington and Concord to alarm the patriots the night before the battle at Lexington; Oliver Wendell, 1818; Judge Thomas Dawes, 1825; Lieut. Gov. William Phillips, 1827; Lieut. Gov. Thomas Lindall Winthrop, 1841; James Lloyd, 1831; Charles Bulfinch, 1844. Many years ago the ground was surrounded by a brick wall.

King's Chapel, corner of School and Tremont Streets, built of wood in 1688, rebuilt of stone in 1749–54, is a massive building, the walls constructed of Quincy granite. The portico was built in 1789 from funds partly raised by an oratorio in the chapel, at which General Washington attended "attired in a black velvet suit, and gave five guineas." The organ was purchased in England in 1756. The chapel has marble busts of its former pastors Freeman, Greenwood, Peabody and Foote, and mural monuments of Apthorp, Appleton, Lowell, Oliver Wendell Holmes and Joseph May; a marble tablet in memory of General Stevenson, Col. Revere and twelve other members of the parish, who died in the army in 1861–65.

In 1688, Sir Edmund Andros seized a part of the burying ground to erect the chapel. In 1710 it was enlarged. Under the chapel are a number of tombs in which are interred a large number of remains of former members of the society.

The Bellingham-Faneuil Estate was opposite the north end of the Chapel Burial Ground. Here dwelt Bellingham in 1635–41, 1654 and 1666–72, and Peter Faneuil in a stone mansion.

The Old Court House, Court Square, was built in 1833–36, on the site of the prison where Capt. Kidd, the pirate, was confined in 1690, before he was sent to London and executed. In 1851 and 1854 the Sims and Burns riots occurred. Phillips, Higginson, Parker and other anti-slavery leaders with their sympathizers, tried to rescue the negroes from the court house.

Young's Hotel, off Washington Street, in rear of Rogers Building, opposite State Street; built in 1845 on site of Taft's Coffee House, (Cornhill). In 1882 the hotel was greatly enlarged to Court Street.

Parker House on School Street, corner of Tremont Street, established in 1855 by Harvey D. Parker, and was the first European plan hotel in America.

The Boston Museum, on Tremont Street near Court Street, for years was known as the most popular resort for families in Boston. The collection of statuary, paintings, stuffed birds and animals, with an endless variety of curiosities has been removed, and the building is now used as a theatre.

The Cotton-Vane Mansion formerly stood back of the site of the stores south of Pemberton Square on the west side of Tremont Street. It was the house of the Rev. John Cotton. Sir Harry Vane dwelt here in 1635–37 and was beheaded in London in 1662. In 1684–1729 Chief Justice Samuel Sewall lived here, and in 1790 the property was occupied by Patrick Jeffrey, uncle of Lord Jeffrey. In the rear of this estate, up the hill, was John Endicott's house.

The New Suffolk County Court House, in Pemberton Square, is a very large granite building erected in 1887–94 at a cost of $3,828,000. Besides the Supreme, Superior and Municipal Courts, both Civil and Criminal Sessions, the Registry of Deeds and the Registry of Probate with Probate Courts for Suffolk County are located in the building.

Brattle Square Church, built of wood on the corner of Brattle Square and Brattle Street, 1699. Rebuilt of brick 1772. Given a bell by John Hancock Sept. 17, 1774. Torn down 1871. Two regiments of British soldiers were quartered here, and the backs of the pews were scarred by the bayonets of the soldiers. A cannon ball fired by the American battery at Cambridge struck the church, and was to be seen in the wall until the church was demolished. Buckminster, Everett and Palfrey preached here.

West corner of Court and Hanover Streets was the site of the Orange Tree Inn, built in 1700.

Gen. Joseph Warren lived on the site of the American House on Hanover Street; house built 1764.

On the east corner of Hanover and Court Streets stood Concert Hall; built prior to 1679.

On the corner of Tremont and Court Streets stood the Royal Custom House, 1759; afterwards a dwelling, where Washington lodged, 1789, and Daniel Webster had an office.

Col. John Trumbull lived on Court Street between Brattle Street and Cornhill; afterwards occupied by Copley the artist.

Revere House, Bowdoin Square. Built 1847. For a long time the leading hotel in Boston. President Grant, the Prince of Wales, the Emperor Don Pedro, King Kalakaua, Grand Duke Alexis and Jenny Lind have been guests.

Quincy House, Brattle Street. A large building erected on the site of the old Quaker Meeting House built of brick, 24 by 20 feet in dimensions, in 1697. In old stage times before the steam railroads were built, a famous tavern for travellers.

American House, 56 Hanover Street, opened in 1835; rebuilt 1851 on site of Gen. Warren's house.

Quaker Church, built in 1697, Brattle Street. Site where Quincy House stands. Rebuilt on Quaker Lane 1709 (Congress Street).

City Tavern, on Brattle Street, adjoining the Brattle Square Church. A famous hotel in old stage times.

Adams Statue, Adams Square, erected in 1880. Bronze figure, costume of the Revolution. In memory of Samuel Adams.

John Winthrop Statue was erected in 1880 of bronze by R. S. Greenough. It is a duplicate of that standing in the Capitol at Washington.

Geo. H. Walker & Co., Boston

CHRIST CHURCH.

The old tavern, Hancock House, in Corn Court, from Merchants Row. Talleyrand and Louis Phillipe lived here, Washington, Franklin and Lord Leigh were entertained here.

Nos. 31 and 33 Dock Square was the Sun Tavern 1690. The "Tea Party" Indians were dressed and equipped here.

Ebenezer Hancock's house, assistant paymaster general of the Continental army; house on Marshall Street. Now Atwood's.

Green Dragon Tavern, 80–86 Union Street. Patriots' headquarters, where Adams, Hancock, Warren and Revere met.

Boston Stone, Marshall Street, near Hanover Street. A large round stone in the wall, marked "Boston Stone, 1737," originally a paint mill. It has been a well-known landmark for one hundred and fifty years.

New North Church, north corner of Hanover and Clark Streets, 1714; new brick house completed in 1804.

House on Hanover Street, just north of Clark Street; the building was erected in 1677 by Increase Mather, who dwelt there till 1723 and his son Cotton Mather with him. Afterwards Andrew and John Eliot, father and son, ministers of the New North Church, dwelt here for nearly half a century.

Northwest corner of North and Richmond Streets, Royal Custom House 1681. Previous to that date the Red Lion Inn.

The British Troops' Rendezvous in North Square, the night before the battle of Lexington and Concord.

Nos. 19 and 21 North Square, Paul Revere lived here 1770; house built 1677.

Paul Revere's foundry was on the corner of Foster and Commercial Streets.

Second Church, built in Clark Square of wood 1649; burnt Nov. 27, 1676; rebuilt of wood 1677; used for fuel by British soldiers.

No. 23 Unity Street, built 1712, British Barracks, 1774–75.

Salem Street, corner of Charter, stood Gov. Sir Wm. Phipps's house.

16 Hull Street, the Galloupe house, built 1724, General Gage's head-quarters June 17, 1775, while the battle of Bunker Hill was in progress.

The Eliot School was founded in 1713, by the father of Gov. Hutchinson, North Bennet Street.

Corner of Salem and North Bennet Streets, the Noah Lincoln house, 1716.

Sir Charles Franckland's house was on the corner of Garden Court and Prince Streets.

Thomas Hutchinson's house was on Garden Court Street.

Prince Street, corner of Lafayette Street, house built prior to 1750; used as a hospital by the British 1775–76.

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UNION STATION.

West corner of Prince and Margaret Streets lived Master Tileston, schoolmaster, for 80 years.

130 Prince Street, Major Pitcairn said to have died here of wounds received at Bunker Hill.

Christ Church, Salem Street, is the oldest church building in Boston and was erected in 1723. Built of brick and has a tall spire. In the church is a marble bust of George Washington by Houdon. The organ was placed in the building in 1752. The clock was made in 1749. The silver communion service bears the royal arms, some of the pieces bear the date of 1733. The tower contains a chime of eight bells, cast in Gloucester, England. From this tower were hung the lanterns to warn Paul Revere and the patriots that the British troops were to march to Lexington and Concord. Under the church is the crypt, with thirty-three tombs; in one of these the body of Major Pitcairn, who was wounded at Bunker Hill and died soon after, was buried previous to its removal to Westminster Abbey.

Baldwin Place Church, built of wood and dedicated in 1746. New brick church dedicated Jan. 11, 1811. Lot sold Feb. 12, 1865.

Copps Hill Burying Ground, at the North end, was the second ground established in Boston and was opened for burials in 1660. The Colonial Windmill on the highest part of the hill was removed before that date. The British built a redoubt on the north side of the hill in 1775, from which Charlestown was bombarded on the 17th of June, 1775. The hill was named from William Copp, who lived there at first settlement. Here were buried Rev. Increase Mather, Rev. Samuel Mather, Rev. Andrew Eliot, Chief Justice Parker, Capt. Thomas Lake, 1676, Capt Daniel Malcolm, 1769, one of the "Sons of Liberty," Major Samuel Shaw, Capt. Amos Lincoln, Major Nathaniel Heath, Major Edward Carnes, Judge Advocate General Thomas Edwards and many other officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary army. Robert Newman, who hung out the lanterns at Christ Church as a signal to Paul Revere that the British troops would cross the water to march to Lexington is also buried here.

St. Mary's Church, Endicott Street, built in 1877, is a large church with two towers each one hundred and seventy feet high. Built by the Jesuits at a cost of $200,000.

The Union Station, Causeway Street, built in 1894, with large train house covering twenty-three tracks, and occupied by the Eastern, Boston & Maine, Lowell and Fitchburg Railroads. From this depot depart six hundred trains daily for all points north, northeast and northwest of Boston. The large, handsome, central building, constructed of brick and granite, has the large waiting-room, ticket office, etc.

Howard Athenaeum. Founded 1845, and once the leading theatre of the city. It is now a variety theatre.

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STATE HOUSE AND PARK.

Suffolk County Jail, Charles Street, opposite the river. Built 1851 and cost $450,000.

Hotel Rexford, corner Bowdoin and Bulfinch Streets and Bulfinch Place; one of the largest hotels in the city and is fireproof. The walls are of white enamelled brick, with large bay windows extending from the second floor to the roof, on the entire front elevations. Has three hundred and fifty rooms; built with all modern conveniences in 1887. In close proximity to the wholesale and retail shopping districts, Post Office, City Hall, theatres, halls, State House, libraries, parks and electric roads, and between the great Northern and Southern railroad stations. Part of the building stands on the site of the home, for forty years, of the celebrated actor William Warren.

Massachusetts General Hospital established 1799 on McLean Street. The granite building was designed by Bulfinch. It is the oldest but one of the hospitals in the country and one of the best organized in the world, with a staff of the most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. W. T. G. Morton's discovery of the use of ether in surgery was first introduced to the world at this hospital, the first operation being performed by Dr. John C. Warren, assisted by Dr. Morton.

Beacon Hill. At first settlement of the town three sharp peaks,—Cotton Hill, site of Pemberton Square, Sentry Hill, on the East Park of the State House and Copley's Hill near Louisburg Square,—these three hills gave the first name "Trimountain" to Boston.

The State House on Beacon Hill occupies the site of John Hancock's cow pasture, which the town bought and gave to the state. The corner stone was drawn by fifteen white horses representing the number of states of the Union, in 1795, to its place, and it was laid by Paul Revere and the masonic fraternity, with an oration by Gov. Samuel Adams. The building was designed by Bulfinch and cost $133,333 and was completed in 1798. In 1895 an attempt was made to have the building torn down and rebuilt on a larger scale; but the majority decided to have the old building thoroughly repaired and made partially fireproof, at the same time restoring the original arrangements of the interior as far as possible. Hancock, John Adams, J. Q. Adams, Samuel Adams, Wendell Phillips, Sumner, Long, Winthrop, Webster, Andrew, Banks, Story, Choate, Gerry, Parsons, Cushing, Fisher Ames and other illustrious citizens have been heard in these halls. Receptions were given here to President's Munroe, Jackson, Polk, Tyler, Fillmore, Grant, Johnson, Buchanan, Hayes, and McKinley, Seward, Van Buren, Kit Carson, David Crockett, Kossuth, Lafayette, the Prince of Wales, and the Grand Duke Alexis. Sumner and Wilson were laid in state in Doric Hall. Of the original Representatives who occupied this building ninty-one had been soldiers in the Revolutionary army. The new extension built in 1890–95 cost $5,000,000 and is four times the size of the old building.

The state library has 100,000 books and many rare maps and pamphlets. The Archives on the fourth floor of the new extension, are priceless in value, consisting of original papers from the first settlement of the colony, with Provincial and Revolutionary war papers now arranged in large volumes in most systematic manner, with card index. Memorial Hall contains two hundred and seventy-four flags of the Massachusetts regiments and batteries in the war for the Union, relics from Lexington and Bennington, Chantrey's statue of Washington, statues of Gov. Andrew and General Devens, portraits and historic relics. In front of the old part of the building, a statue of Daniel Webster was erected in 1860 and on the other side stands the statue of Horace Mann, paid for by the school children and dedicated 1869.

The Commonwealth purchased in 1900 the block of brick dwellings on M Vernon Street. These have been removed, and the State House grounds have been extended, covering their site. It is also contemplated to take a large number of dwellings on the southwest side of the State House for the extension of the grounds to the southwest, thereby giving a frontage in proportion to the present depth and be in keeping with the size of the building.

The Beacon stood from 1634 to 1789 on Sentry Hill, which then rose eighty feet above the level of the present East Park. A stone and brick monument was completed June 18, 1791, with stone tablets on the base. In 1901 a large addition was made to the grounds of the State House on the north side between Mt. Vernon and Bowdoin streets, by the State taking the sites of a dozen large dwelling houses. A tall granite column surmounted with a large bronze eagle was built in the centre of the park in 1898, and the original stone tablets taken from the old monument were taken from Doric Hall and fastened to the base of the new monument.

Boston University, Somerset near Beacon Street founded 1869. The departments are: a College of Liberal Arts, Somerset Street; College of Music, College of Agriculture, Amherst, Mass.; School of Theology, Mt. Vernon Street; School of Law, Ashburton Place; School of Medicine, East Concord Street; School of all Sciences, Somerset Street.

New England Historical Genealogical Society, 18 Somerset St. Founded 1844. Has a library of 25,000 volumes, 100,000 pamphlets, portraits, prints and relics; about 1,000 members.

Boston Athenaeum, 10½ Beacon Street. A large massive building of sandstone, erected in 1847–49 by a private literary society founded in 1805. The library contains about 200,000 volumes in history, biography and a high class of literature. A large number of works of art, statuary, paintings and busts adorn the halls. In the trustees' room are many rare books and Gen. Washington's library bought in 1848.

Congregational House on Beacon near Park Street, built 1898, contains the Congregational Library of 30,000 volumes. The Congregational Publishing Society and salesroom of The Congregationalist and other offices are in the building.

25 Beacon Street was Gov. Bowdoin's mansion and Gen. Burgoyne's headquarters.

Hancock's house, which stood on the site of 29 and 30 Beacon Street, was erected in 1737. Washington, Lafayette, D'Estaing and many other notables were entertained here by Gov. Hancock. In 1863 this historic relic was torn down.

Somerset Club, 42 Beacon Street, large double stone mansion. A famous club composed of gentlemen from the leading families of Boston and vicinity. The Copley House, formerly on the site of the club house, was the home of John Singleton Copley, the great portrait painter. He painted three hundred and thirty portraits in Boston, and left the city in 1774 and never returned. In the old house was born in 1772, Copley's son, who became Lord Chancellor of England and senior peer of England and died in 1863.

Prescott, the historian, lived from 1845 to 1854 in the house 55 Beacon Street, where he died.

Wendell Phillips's birthplace was at the corner of Walnut and Beacon Streets. His father was the first mayor of Boston. Afterwards Lieut. Gov., T. L. Winthrop, father of R. C. Winthrop, dwelt in the house.

John Lothrop Motley's house was No. 7 Walnut Street.

Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, corner of Charles and Fruit Streets, founded in 1824 for the poor only, who receive free the services of eminent oculists and aurists. In 1896 the Legislature appropriated $100,000 to be expended for a new hospital. The new building is of fireproof construction, the exterior walls brick and sandstone, the floors of concrete upon expanded metal. The building is four stories in height and fronts on the Charles River.

The First African Church, Mount Vernon and Charles Streets. Founded in 1836, and in 1877 bought this building. Has a large membership. Methodist.

Lynde Street Church, corner of Lynde and Cambridge Streets; wood frame raised Sept. 7, 1736. Used for barracks for British troops, October, 1775. New brick church corner stone laid April 4, 1806. Here was the first Sunday school in a church, Sept. 7, 1812. Now used as a branch library in connection with the Public Library.

Rev. William Blackstone was the first settler of Boston and came in 1626, locating near Louisburg Square. Through his influence Winthrop's colony came to Boston, and he sold them the peninsula for £30. In 1634, dissatisfied with the settlers, he moved to the Blackstone Valley, near Providence, where he died in 1675.

Geo. H. Walker & Co., Boston. PARK STREET CHURCH.

Park Street Church, corner of Park and Tremont Streets, dedicated May 1, 1809; a prominent landmark. The basement was formerly a crypt and had about thirty-five tombs. The remains were removed to other burying grounds and the tombs removed some years ago. Later the basement was used as a schoolroom and it is now occupied by the W. B. Clark Co., where may be found a complete line of books, stationary, etc.

Park Street was laid out across the Common and first called Sentry Street, and the side now occupied by buildings was then the site of the granary, the almshouse for the aged and poor, the workhouse for idle persons, and the bridewell for the disorderly and insane. These buildings were removed about 1805.

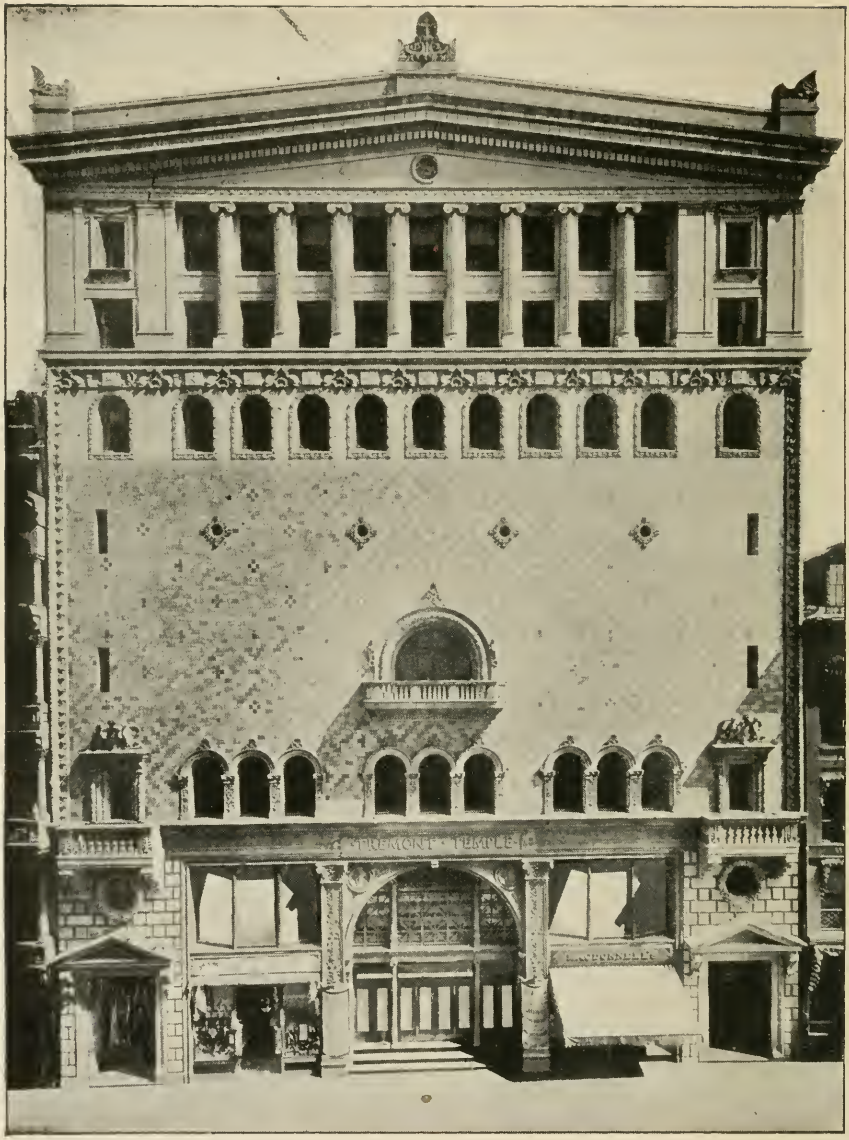
The house on the corner of Park and Beacon Streets was built in 1804. Here Lafayette lived for a week in 1824 as the guest of the city.

Granary Burying Ground, Tremont Street, was the third ground in Boston, and was established in 1660. It received its name from the public granary that stood on the south side of the ground. Here were buried the remains of Gov. Richard Bellingham, Gov. William Dummer, Gov. John Hancock, Gov. Samuel Adams, Gov. James Bowdoin, Gov. Increase Sumner, Gov. James Sullivan, Lieut. Gov. Thomas Cushing, Hon. James Otis, the foremost patriot of the Revolution, Peter Faneuil, Chief Justice Samuel Sewall, Robert Treat Paine, Paul Revere, Josiah Franklin and wife, parents of Benjamin Franklin; the victims of the Boston Massacre, 1770, the Rev. John Baily, Rev. Samuel Willard, Rev. Jeremy Belknap, Rev. John Lothrop, John Phillips, first Mayor of Boston, and many other distinguished citizens and patriots. A few of the officers of the Revolution buried here were Col. John Armstrong, John Hurd, Jr., Capt. John Armstrong, Major Samuel W. Armstrong, Major Robert Williams, Capt. Nicholas Gardner, Lieut. Jabez Smith of the marines, and Surgeon David Townsend, John Hull, mint master, 1652, Edward Rawson, Secretary of the Colony, and Josiah Willard, Secretary of the Province.

Tremont House stood on site of Tremont Building. Built 1829 on site of old Belknap and Perkins mansions; was one of the best granite front buildings erected in Boston. Jenny Lind, Dickens, Clay, Jackson and the Prince of Wales have been entertained here.

The Relief Station of City Hospital, Haymarket Square, erected in 1901–2 by the trustees of the City Hospital from a bequest of $120,000 from the T. Wyman estate. A large building with frontage on Haymarket Square, fully equipped with the best hospital furnishings, ambulance corps, expert surgeons, assistant surgeons, nurses and others, ready for immediate assistance to those brought to the station.

Tremont Temple, 76 to 86 Tremont Street, near School Street; the Church of the Union Temple Baptist Society. It is the third building erected on the site of the old Tremont Theatre building.


TREMONT TEMPLE

Geo. H. Walker & Co., Boston.

TREMONT TEMPLE.

Bromfield Street M. E. Church, corner stone laid April 15, 1806.

Bromfield House, Bromfield Street, formerly Rawson's Lane, was named for Edward Bromfield, 1796. This house was a famous tavern from the early part of this century to 1860. In 1813 this tavern was known by the name of "The Indian Queen."

Music Hall, Winter Street, built 1852, has seats for 2,600 people. Concerts and oratorios are given here. The society, presided over by Theodore Parker many years ago, formerly held services in the hall.

Bellevue Hotel, Nos. 19, 21 and 23 Beacon Street, built 1899, of limestone and gray brick, with ornate balconies. The first floor has hotel offices, café, banquet hall, public and private dining rooms. Above are ten stories devoted entirely to the hotel sleeping rooms. In the basement are kitchens, laundry, billiard rooms, etc.

The Common was laid out before 1640 as a training field and for the feeding of cattle, and after that time no more land was granted from the Common. Here stood the granary, almshouse, gunhouse, whipping post and pillory, as early as 1659 used as a place for executing criminals, Quakers, Indians, prisoners of war, those convicted of arson, and for robbery, as late as 1797. Tremont Street mall planted in 1728, 1734 and 1785; Beacon Street mall, in 1826; Boylston Street mall, in 1836; wood fence built from 1731 to 1787; wood fence built all around, 1795; iron fence complete all around, 1836. In 1775–76 the Common was a fortified camp with batteries and 1,700 British soldiers. In 1745 the forces for the attack on Louisburg were mustered here. In 1759 the army of Lord Amherst encamped here previous to their march to Canada. Rochambeau's army were assembled here and Washington's army were also paraded and quartered on the Common after the seige of Boston. From the first settlement of the town all important celebrations, parades and festivities were on the Common The celebration of the introduction of water into Boston, reception and parade in honor of the Prince of Wales, parades and musters of the train bands and militia, Fourth of July celebrations, assembling of the volunteer regiments for the war 1861–65, return of the regiments and batteries. On the large hill stands the Army and Navy Monument, erected by the city 1871–77, to commemorate the services of Boston soldiers and sailors in the war of the Rebellion, at a cost of $75,000. Crispus Attucks Monument standing near the Tremont Street mall, was erected by an appropriation from the Legislature in 1888. The monument commemorates the victims of the tragedy on State Street, known as the Boston Massacre. The Shaw Monument, near the corner of Park and Beacon Streets, opposite the State House, commemorates brave Colonel Shaw and his faithful regiment, the 54th Massachusetts, colored troops. The colonel and a large number of the men were slain in the assault on Fort Wagner, S. C. Near the eastern end of the Frog Pond stood the famous Old Elm until 1876, when it

Geo. H. Walker & Co., Boston.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

was blown down by a severe wind. The Frog Pond in 1846 was like most ponds, with a mud bottom. Soon after a granite curb was built, a fountain placed near its eastern end and the bottom paved. The heavy iron fence has been removed from Tremont Street and Boylston Street malls, and the gates and gate posts removed from Park Street, West Street and Park Square entrances. The Common contains about forty-eight acres of land. The Brewer Fountain near the Park Street mall was presented to the city by Gardner Brewer. It is constructed of bronze and was designed by Liénard of Paris.

Central Burying Ground, on Boston Common, was the fourth in Boston and was established in 1756. The tombs in this ground were built by the wealthy inhabitants of Boston and were erected on four sides. A large number of these tombs on the south part of the ground were covered over in 1846, when the Boylston Street mall was made. At that time a portion of the contents of the tombs were removed to the two rows of granite tombs facing the western mall, and the remaining tombs were covered. On the construction of the subway these remaining tombs and contents were removed and the remains were buried in a large grave in the northwestern portion of the ground. In the western central portion of the ground a large number of Roman Catholics have been buried, and in the other sections Revolutionary soldiers and strangers. Probably the first Chinaman buried in America was buried in this ground the first of this century. Capt. James Bancroft, Lieut. Marston Watson, Lieut. Thomas Blake and many other officers and soldiers were buried here. Gilbert Stuart, the celebrated artist who was born in 1755, was buried in a tomb in 1828.

Apollo Club, founded in 1871 by a few leading singers in church choirs in Boston. There are about eighty active members and five hundred associate members. Its concerts are generally given in Music Hall.

Samuel Adams lived on the south side of Winter Street, corner of Winter Place, from 1784 to Oct. 2, 1803.

St. Paul's Church, Tremont Street, near Winter Street; built 1819–20. Daniel Webster attended this church and the remains of Wm. H. Prescott were laid in one of the numerous tombs in the cyrpt under the church.

Masonic Temple, corner of Tremont and Boylston Streets; built 1898–99 on the site of the Masonic Temple, dedicated 1867 and destroyed by fire 1895, occupying the site of a Masonic building destroyed by fire in 1864. The new building has a massive stone front, steel frame and is of fireproof construction. The building contains three large halls, Corinthian, Egyptian and Gothic, with numerous rooms devoted to the use of the Masonic Fraternity.

Touraine Hotel, corner of Boylston and Tremont Streets; built in 1897. A large massive building of light sandstone, and is one of the best constructed buildings in the city. Built on the site of the home of John Quincy Adams. President McKinley was entertained here in 1899.

Geo. H. Walker & Co., Boston

TERMINAL STATION

Young Men's Christian Union, 18 Boylston Street. Founded in 1851. Has a large handsome building of stone Has about 5,000 members. Has a fine library, reading room, gymnasium and several fine halls.

Boston Theatre, 539 Washington Street, opened 1854, one of the largest in the world; will seat 3,000 persons. Booth, Forrest, Fechter, Salvini, Ristori, Jefferson, Barrett, Sothern, Irving and Terry have played before appreciative audiences here; also the state balls to the Prince of Wales and the Grand Duke Alexis, and the grand fair of the Sanitary Commission was held here in 1864.

Park Theatre, 619 Washington Street; built in 1879. Seats 1,000 people.

Keith's Theatre, 547 Washington Street and 163 Tremont Street; built in 1893–94. Cost $600,000.

Globe Theatre, successor of Sylwyn's Theatre; built 1867. Name changed to Globe 1871. The building was destroyed by fire on Memorial Day, 1873. The building was rebuilt in 1874 by Arthur Cheney, and was burned the second time in 1894. The Hotel Savoy now occupies this site.

Lamb Tavern, Washington Street, was where Adams House now stands, 1746.

White Horse Tavern was a few rods south of the Lamb Tavern, 1724.

Hotel Essex, Atlantic Avenue, opposite Terminal Station, was erected in 1899. It is an eleven-story steel-frame building, with three hundred chambers and other rooms. The main entrance is opposite the Atlantic Avenue entrance to the Terminal Station. The building covers one-fourth acre of land.

Boylston Market, built in 1810, stood on the south corner of Washington and Boylston Streets. The building was designed by Bulfinch. John Quincy Adams was one of its founders and made an address at the laying of the corner stone. In 1887 the building was taken down. The lower floor was a market and the halls and rooms were occupied as armories for the militia and Boston School Regiment.

Liberty Tree, planted in 1646 and famous from 1766 to 1775, stood on the site of the building on the south corner of Washington and Essex Streets. Here the "Sons of Liberty" rallied, but the British troops destroyed the tree in 1775. On the front of the building is a large sandstone block, with representation of the tree and an inscription.

Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin lived on Harrison Avenue, between Beach and Essex Streets.

Gilbert Stuart, the artist, lived on the site of 59 Essex Street.

President John Quincy Adams lived at southeast corner of Boylston and Tremont Streets. Hon. Charles Francis Adams was born there.

United States Hotel, Beach and Kingston Streets. Built 1826; the long wings on Lincoln and Kingston Streets were added about twenty years later.

PARK STREET

Geo. H. Walker & Co., Boston.

SUBWAY INTERIOR.

Covers two acres of ground and has 500 chambers. One of the most popular hotels.

The Terminal Station, Junction of Summer and Federal Streets and Atlantic Avenue. Erected 1897–98. Dedicated Dec. 30, 1898. The first train was run on Sunday Jan. 1, 1899. First train through the subway loop March 9, 1899. The largest railroad station in the world. Built of stone, steel and brick. Total area of land thirty-five acres; total area of land covered by buildings thirteen acres; length of main station eight hundred and fifty feet; width of main station seven hundred and twenty-five feet; length of train shed six hundred and two feet; width five hundred and seventy feet. Thirty-two tracks enter the station, twenty-eight on the main floor and four tracks in the subway loop; length of tracks under the roof four miles; total number of trains seven hundred and ten daily. The building was erected by the Boston Terminal Company, composed of the Boston & Albany Railroad Company, the New England Railroad Company, Boston & Providence Railroad Corporation, Old Colony Railroad Company and the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company.

Back Bay District is that part of Boston that was formerly a bay from the Charles river, and was filled about thirty-five years ago with gravel brought from the hills of Dedham. This made land is bounded by Beacon, Arlington and Tremont Streets, and the old Roxbury line.

The Public Garden is a beautiful park of twenty-three acres, south of the Common. Many years ago the whole area of the garden was water, and part of the Back Bay, which also flowed what is now the parade ground on the Common. In 1862 the city graded the ground and laid out the garden. A good-sized pond, with an ornamental bridge thrown across the centre, with the grounds laid out with walks and a beautiful variety of choice trees and shrubs, make a fine landscape. In the spring and fall flowering plants and bulbs are planted. The equestrian statue of Washington is a fine work of art, and was designed by Ball. It cost $42,000, and was paid for by citizens of Massachusetts in 1859–69.

The Ether Monument on the garden near Arlington Street, was given to the city by Thomas Lee in 1868. It commemorates the discovery by Dr. Morton that the inhalation of ether causes insensibility from pain.

Everett Statue, near Beacon Street, designed by W. W. Story, and was cast in Munich, 1866.

Charles Sumner Statue, near Boylston Street, designed by Ball. erected in 1878 and cost $15,000.

The Subway extends from the Boylston Street mall on the Public Garden, to the Union Station, via a continuous tunnel, and the Garden mall, the Boylston Street mall and Tremont Street mall on the Common, Tremont Street, to the site of the old Boston and Maine depot, Haymarket Square. Another

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Commonwealth Avenue.

branch, from the junction of Pleasant and Tremont Streets and Shawmut Avenue, under Tremont Street to the junction of Tremont and Boylston Streets, where the tunnel connects with the main tunnel. A double track is laid in the subway the whole distance, with convenient stations along the route. The subway was completed in 1898 at a cost of over $5,000,000.

Arlington Street Church, corner of Arlington and Boylston Streets, built and dedicated 1861. The edifice is constructed of brownstone, with a lofty spire. The tower has a beautiful chime of bells. The society was founded in 1729 as a Presbyterian Church, and worshiped in a barn until 1744, when they built a church on Federal Street, which stood until 1859. William Ellery Channing was pastor in 1803–42, and during this time the society became Unitarian. Gannett, Ware and Hereford have since been pastors.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boylston Street near Clarendon Street, incorporated 1861. Two large buildings are built upon land given by the state, partly endowed by the state, and it is now the greatest scientific institute in America, if not in the world. More than 1,600 students, from every state in the Union, and students from foreign countries, attend.

Boston Art Club adjoins the new Old South Church, founded 1854, building erected 1882. Club rooms and large picture gallery for exhibitions. It has a valuable art library.

Harvard Medical School, corner of Boylston and Exeter Streets, founded 1783. It is a large, fireproof building, built of brick, erected in 1883 at a cost of $250,000, and has a large museum, halls and rooms adapted for one hundred instructors and over six hundred students.

Commonwealth Avenue, the finest avenue in America, is two hundred and forty feet wide, from house to house, most costly residences built of brownstone, or brick, in solid blocks. The avenue extends from the Public Garden through Chestnut Hill, Brookline, Newton to Auburndale, having two roadways with a continuous mall with grass borders and shade trees.

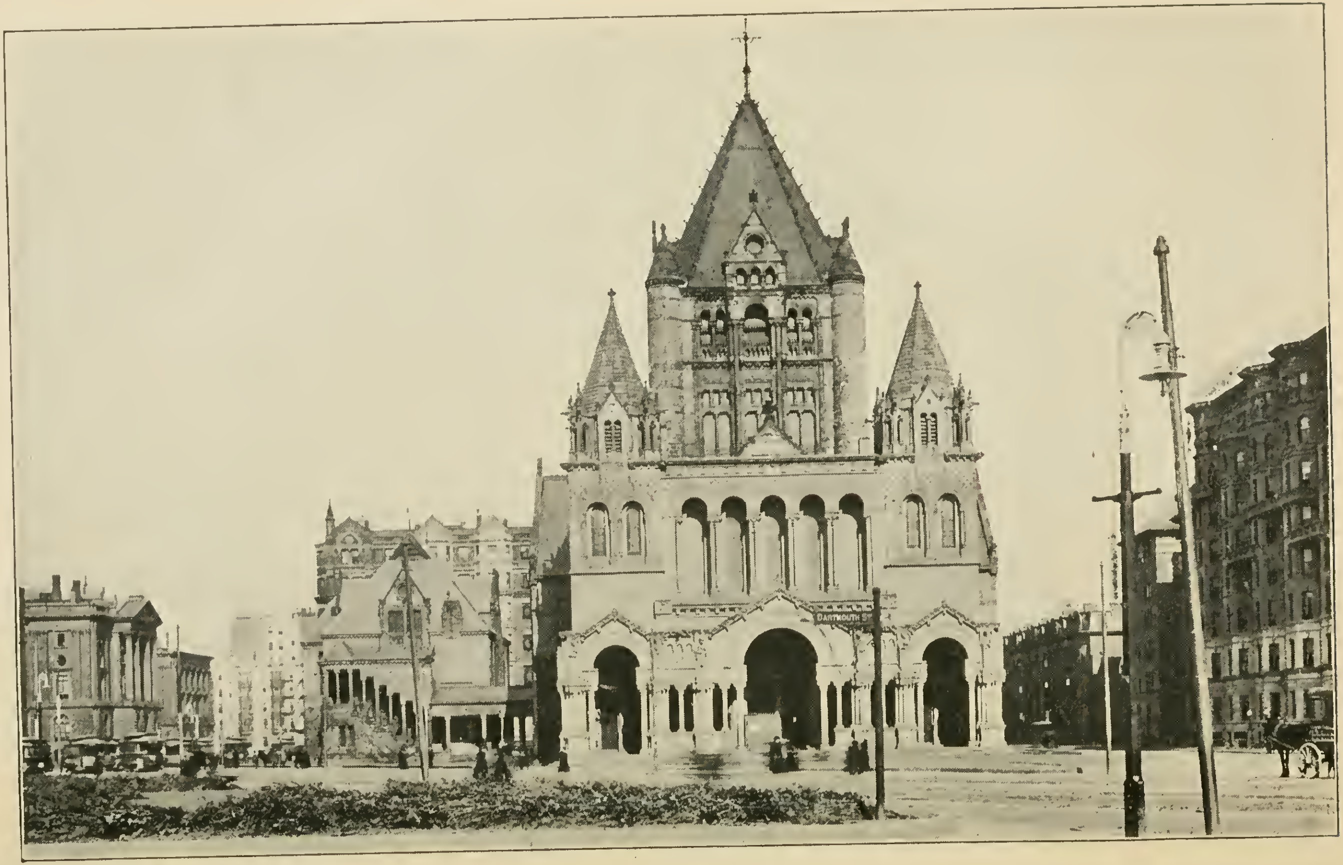
Hamilton Statue of granite, Dr. Rimmer, sculptor, given to the city by Thomas Lee in 1865.

Glover Statue, also on the mall, a heroic work in bronze, by Milmore, given to the city by B. T. Reed, 1875. He commanded the 14th Massachusetts regiment and was with Washington at Long Island, Valley Forge and Trenton.

William Lloyd Garrison Statue, of bronze, 1886.

Leif Ericsson Statue, near the entrance of Back Bay Park, on the mall of Commonwealth Avenue.

Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, instituted 1823, chartered 1852. For men and women. Present building erected in 1886. The Shepard Library was the gift of Dr. S. A. B. Shepard.


DARTMOUTH ST

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TRINITY CHURCH.

Benevolent Fraternity of Churches, founded 1834 by delegates from the Unitarian Church Societies in Boston, to develop the work of the ministry. Incorporated 1839.

Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics Association, instituted 1795 at the "Green Dragon Tavern," as the Associated Mechanics and Manufacturers of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Incorporated under its present title, 1806. The first building of the association, on Bedford Street, cost $120,000 for land and building. Dedicated 1860. Its building on Huntington Avenue has three halls. Paul Revere was its first president and served four years. The association has eight hundred members.

New South Church, Summer and Bedford Streets, dedicated January 8, 1715. New building completed and dedicated December 28, 1814, removed and site sold for stores, May, 1868. New church, Newbury and Berkeley Streets, corner stone laid October 17, 1865.

Lowell Lectures, free to the public, are given in Huntington Hall, Massachusetts Institute of Technology every season. Endowed in 1839 with $237,000 by John Lowell, Jr., a wealthy Bostonian, who died at Bombay, India.

Brunswick (Hotel), Boylston and Clarendon Streets, six stories high, built of brick and sandstone, and cost $1,000,000.

Vendome (Hotel), Commonwealth Avenue and Dartmouth Street. A large marble building, has four hundred and fifty rooms, six dining halls, and every modern convenience. Cost $1,000,000.

Central Church, corner Berkeley and Newbury Streets, built 1867 of Roxbury stone. The spire is of stone, two hundred and thirty-six feet high. Church founded 1835 and worshipped in a large, granite front church on Winter Street from 1841.

South Congregational Church, Newbury and Exeter Streets. Building erected 1883–84 for the old Hollis Street Society founded in 1730. The South Congregational Society organized in 1828, and in 1887 moved from their church on Union Park Street (which was sold for a Jewish Synagogue) to this building, and united with the Hollis Street Society at that time.

Horace Mann School, a stone building east of the South Congregational Church; founded in 1869 for deaf and dumb children, and is a branch of the public school system.

First Baptist Church, Commonwealth Avenue and Clarendon Streets, founded in Charlestown in 1665; built on Salem and Stillman Streets, 1679, and again in 1771; on Hanover and Union Streets in 1820; on Somerset Street in 1855. The present church building, built 1872 at a cost of $284,000 for the Brattle Square Unitarian Society founded 1699, dissolved 1876. Bought in 1881 by several persons, and in 1882 was sold for $100,000 to the Baptist society who afterwards erected a chapel at a cost of $50,000.

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THE BOSTON MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS.

Trinity Church, Copley Square, the finest ecclesiastical building in New England, completed 1877. The walls are built of reddish-yellow Dedham granite and brownstone. The tower is two hundred and eleven feet high and forty-six feet square inside, with a pyramidal roof of red akron tiles. The triple-arched porch on the front was built in 1894–97. Among Trinity's rectors were Bishop Parker, Doane, Hopkins, Wainwright, Eastburn, Clark and Phillips Brooks. This society formerly occupied the granite church building destroyed by fire in 1872 on Summer Street.

New Old South Church, Dartmouth Street and Copley Square. Built 1872–75 of Roxbury stone. The great bell tower is 248 feet high. Cost $600,000. The leading Congregational church in New England. Adjoining the church on Boylston Street is the chapel and parsonage. This society formerly occupied the Old South Church.

The Second Church, Copley Square. The society dates from 1649 and their church was on North Square until 1775; Hanover Street from 1779 to 1849; Freeman Place 1850 to 1854; Bedford Street from 1854 to 1872; Copley Square since 1874. Among the pastors have been Increase Cotton and Samuel Mather, Ralph Waldo Emerson, 1829–32, Chandler Robbins, 1833–74, and Robert Laird Collier. Unitarian.

Chauncy Hall School, Copley Square adjoining the Second Church. Founded 1828; erected 1873. This school has been discontinued and is now used by the city of Boston for a Girl's Latin School building.

The Boston Museum of Fine Arts, south side of Copley Square; built of brick, stone and terra cotta. Founded in 1870, and received its land as a gift from the city. Has one of the finest collections of works of art in the world.

The First Church, Berkeley and Marlboro Streets. A beautiful Gothic building; erected in 1868 at a cost of $325,000, The society was organized in Charlestown in 1630 by Winthrop and others; its first house (1632–40) mud-walled and thatched, on site of 27 State Street; its second (1640–1711) and third (1713–1808) on site of 209 Washington Street, and fourth on Chauncy Place, near Summer Street, 1808 to 1868. Colton, Wilson, Foxcroft, Chauncy, Frothingham and Ellis were pastors.

Public Library, Copley Square. Founded 1852; is the largest library in America, and has over 550,000 volumes and 350,000 pamphlets. Erected in 1888–95 at a cost of $2,650,000. Most of the land was given by the state. The building is built of pinkish-gray granite. The building is two hundred and twenty-five feet long, two hundred and twenty-seven feet deep and seventy feet high. Joshua Bates, a native of Boston, but long a resident of London, England, gave $100,000 for the purchase of books, and since that time many generous individuals have given their large private libraries, and donated large sums of money for the use of the library. The city makes a large

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PUBLIC LIBRARY AND NEW OLD SOUTH CHURCH.

annual appropriation for the support of the library. (The old school building on Mason Street was the first building used for the library, and in 1858 a large new building was completed on Boylston Street. It was torn down in 1899.) The beautiful halls contain, beside the large number of books, many rare works of art, statues of bronze and marble, oil paintings, marble busts and many valuable historic relics of the city

St. Botolph Club No. 2 Newbury Street; founded 1880. A club for artists, authors and professional men.

Emmanuel Church, founded 1860, Newbury Street. Gothic architecture, built of Roxbury pudding stone in 1861–62.

The Young Men's Christian Association, founded 1851; the oldest in the United States. The association owns and occupies a large brick and brown-stone building, corner Boylston and Berkeley Streets; erected in 1883 at a cost of $300,000.

The Museum of Natural History. Founded 1831. The building was built at the corner of Boylston and Berkeley Streets on land given by the state 1864. Has a library of 20,000 volumes.

Algonquin Club, 217 Commonwealth Avenue. Founded 1885; building built 1888, at a cost of $300,000

University Club, 270 Beacon Street. Founded 1892.

Hotel Tuileries, Commonwealth Avenue. A large six story building, built in 1896. The front is of stone, and the interior is constructed of the best material and costly furniture.

Massachusetts Normal Art School. Building built 1886 by the state; opposite the new Old South Church; is a school to educate drawing teachers for the public schools. The school was established in 1873 and has now reached a high degree of proficiency through the liberal annual appropriation of the states, enabling the Board of Education to procure the best talent for instructors. There is a large museum connected with the school.

Mechanics Arts High School, Dalton and Belvedere Streets; erected in 1892–93 at a cost of $230,000; 300 pupils.

Church of the Messiah, St. Paul and Gainsborough Streets: founded in 1843 at the South End.

Hotel Lenox, corner of Boylston and Exeter streets, with principal entrance on Exeter Street, is a first-class fireproof structure eleven stories in height, with steel frame, the first and second stories and basement outer walls of light sandstone and the nine stories above of red brick with light sandstone trimmings.

The Boston Athletic Association. Founded 1888; Exeter Street, corner of Blagden Street. This association occupies a large brick and stone structure, equipped as a first-class gymnasium, with facilities for swimming, bowling, tennis, racquet, handball, fencing, etc., and has more than 2,000 members on the rolls.

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SYMPHONY HALL.

Symphony Hall, corner of Massachusetts and Huntington avenues, was built in 1899 and 1900. The main entrance on Huntington Avenue has an Ionic portico with eight stone pillars, and the walls of the building are of stone and brick. The main hall rises higher than the rest of the building, with a pediment at the top. At either corner of the front section is a pavilion which runs into a wing extending the length of the building. Overlooking these wings in the main hall are clere windows. On the Massachusetts Avenue side is a vestibule which makes a straight line through and across the hall interior. The building has a frontage of one hundred and fifty feet on Huntington Avenue. The total seating capacity of the hall is 2,630, two hundred and thirty-three more than the old Music Hall. The floor capacity is 1,511, the first balcony six hundred and eight and second balcony five hundred and eleven. The hall has an interior length of one hundred and forty feet and a width of seventy-five feet. The main ticket office is on the Massachusetts Avenue side. The building cost about $500,000.

Massachusetts Historical Society, Boylston Street opposite the Fenway, founded 1791. Building of fireproof construction, three stories, cut sandstone first story, and fireproof brick on two upper stories. The building contains a main hall, small halls, library and cabinet rooms, and offices. On the shelves are 35,000 volumes and 75,000 pamphlets, besides manuscripts and relics of great interest. Forty-five volumes of collections have been published by the society.

American Academy of Arts and Sciences, founded in 1780, now located in Massachusetts Historical Society building. Franklin, Bowden, Quincy, Hancock, Bowditch, John Adams and Samuel Adams were early members. Its transactions are published in large quartos. Has a large library.

Harvard Bridge, connecting Massachusetts Avenue, in Boston, with the same avenue in Cambridge, is a superb structure built across the Charles River a few years ago. Electric cars are constantly crossing the bridge between the two cities. The view from the bridge in all directions is very extensive.

First Corps of Cadets, organized 1741, armory 130 Columbus Avenue. A massive stone building with a tower 140x55 feet. Acted as body guard for the provincial governors, and annually the same duty for the governor of the state. Served in the Rhode Island campaigns of 1778 and the Dorr Rebellion, and in 1861 garrisoned defences in the harbor. In 1898 again called out to man defences along the coast during the Cuban war. John Hancock was one of its early commanders.

In the tower is the large library founded by John C. Ropes for the Military Historical Society of Massachusetts.

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ARMORY FIRST CORPS OF CADETS.

The Emancipation Group, Park Square, is a duplicate of the Freedman's Memorial in Washington, made of bronze and represents Lincoln with a freed negro kneeling at his feet. Cost $17,000.

Boston Dispensary on Bennett Street, founded 1796.

Columbia Theatre, 978 Washington Street, corner of Motte Street, opened 1891. Built partly within the walls of the brick church, formerly a Unitarian Church, and later purchased by the Roman Catholics for a Pro-cathedral, and occupied by them while the cathedral was building.

Wells' Memorial Working Men's Institute, 987 Washington Street. A memorial to Rev. E. M. P. Wells, the city missionary.

Church of the Holy Trinity, Shawmut Avenue, built of stone. A Roman Catholic church controlled by members of the Jesuit order.

Hollis Street Church, Hollis Street, built of wood, completed April, 1731; wood house burnt November 12, 1787, rebuilt of wood, 1793; rebuilt of brick, completed May 31, 1811. The church building and site was sold and the church edifice was reconstructed and is now a theatre. The pastors of the old church were Mather Byles, the Tory; John Pierpont, Thomas Starr King and Henry B. Carpenter.

Wendell Phillips lived and died in a house on the north side of Common Street near Tremont Street.

Children's Mission to the Children of the Destitute, 227 Tremont Street, and the ***Young Women's Christian Association,*** 66 Warrenton Street, are two of the best institutions in the city.

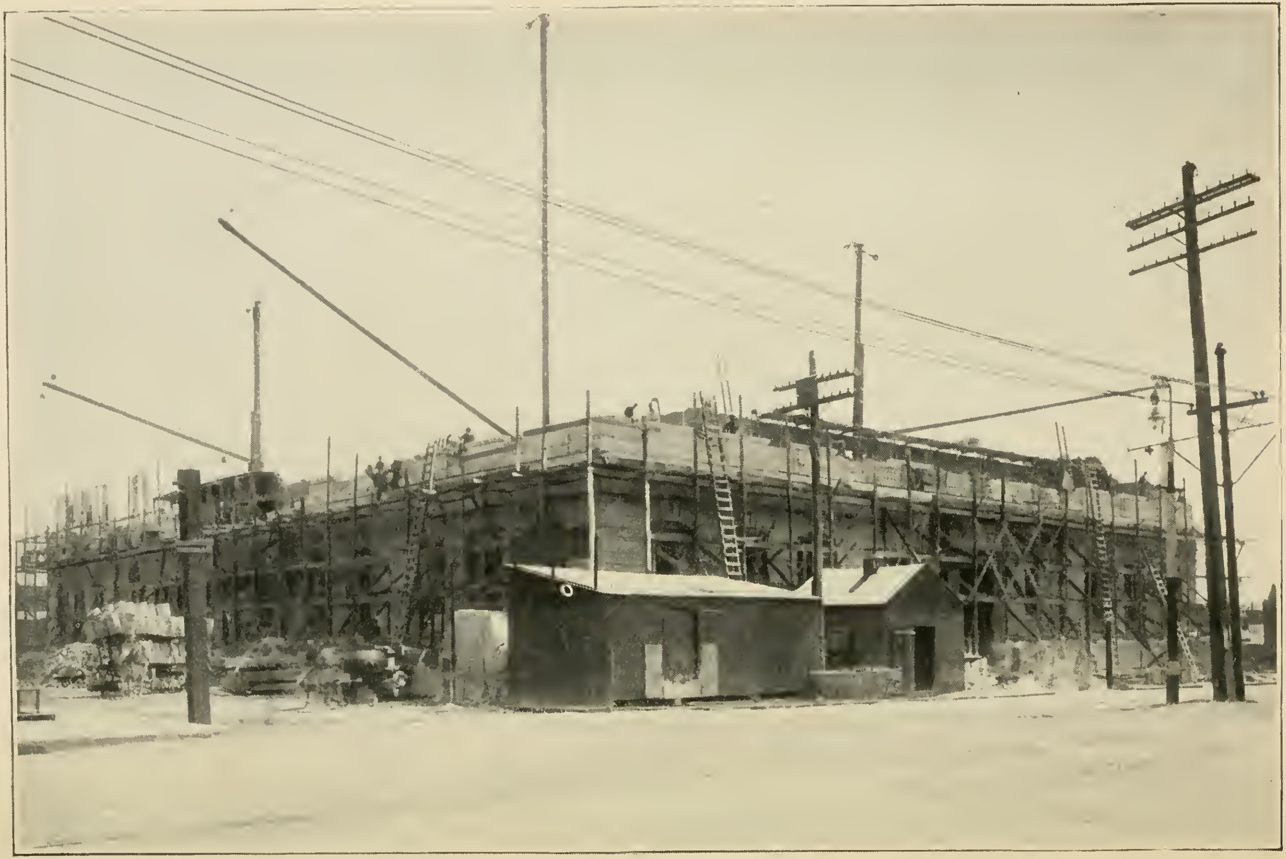
Odd Fellows Hall, Tremont, corner of Berkeley Streets; a large granite building for the use of the fraternity; built in 1871–72.

Berkeley Temple, Berkeley Street and Warren Avenue. Built in 1862 by the Congregational Society; founded on Pine Street in 1827.

Young Women's Christian Association, 40 Berkeley Street. A large brick building, with hall, gymnasium and library.

Fortifications were erected on the "Neck," just above Dover Street, and a military force, was in garrison there in 1631 as a defence against Indians. Afterwards an embrasured brick parapet with two gates was erected. In 1710 a heavy work of stone, brick and earth, with large gates was erected. The 59th British Regiment was stationed here and ten pieces of artillery were mounted, afterwards increased to twenty-three guns. The main line of the British troops was farther up the neck between Dedham and Canton Streets, armed with twenty-eight guns, moats, drawbridge, and supported with floating batteries. Frequent artillery duels took place between this battery and the American artillery at Roxbury.

The gallows was first erected on the Neck near Dedham Street. Afterwards removed to where James Street is located.



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NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC (UNDER CONSTRUCTION).

Castle Square Theatre, 421 Tremont Street; opened 1894. Fireproof; seats 1,700 people; cost $1,500,000.

Parker Memorial Hall, Berkeley and Appleton Streets; commemorates Theodore Parker the liberal reformer.

Paine Memorial Hall, erected by freethinkers in memory of Thomas Paine.

Clarendon Street Baptist Church, rear Tremont Street. Founded on Federal Street, 1827.

St. Stephen's Church, Florence Street; occupied by an Episcopal Society. The church building was erected in 1848, and occupied by the parish of the Messiah until sold in 1892.

Church of the Disciples, Warren Avenue; erected 1869. Founded in 1841 as a Unitarian Society; Samuel Joseph May, Gov. John A. Andrew and Julia Ward Howe, members. James Freeman Clarke pastor from 1841 to 1888.

Union Church, corner Columbus Avenue and West Newton Street. A Congregational Society founded in Essex Street in 1822. Nehemiah Adams was pastor for forty-four years.

Home for Little Wanderers, on West Newton Street; formerly at the North End.

First Presbyterian Church, corner of Columbus Avenue and Isabella Street and the ***French Catholic Church of Notre Dame des Victoires*** behind it.

The People's Temple, a Methodist Church, corner of Columbus Avenue and Berkeley Street; seats 3,000 persons.

The Second Universalist Church, Columbus Avenue, corner of Clarendon Street; has a tall stone spire. Founded on School Street in 1816, and built here 1871–72.

Warren Avenue Baptist Church, corner of West Canton Street; built 1865. Founded 1743 at Baldwin Place, North End.

English High School, Montgomery Street; founded in 1821. Occupies the eastern part of an immense building; erected in 1877–81, at a cost of $750,000.

Latin School occupies the western half of the building. Founded in 1635. A large number of prominent citizens of Boston graduated from this school.

Cathedral of the Holy Cross, Washington Street, corner Malden Street. Dedicated May 2, 1875. The largest church in New England; built of stone in 1867–75. The dimensions are three hundred and sixty-four by one hundred and seventy feet. The chapel of the Blessed Sacrament has the altar from the Franklin Street Cathedral. In the rear of the cathedral is the archbishop's residence.

South Burying Ground, on Washington Street, South End, was established in 1810, and completed in 1837. The ground was originally surrounded on four sides by granite front tombs, with a dozen or more in the centre plots, the single graves being in ranges. All of the tombs on the north side and part of the east side were removed some years ago, and fully one-third of the ground, with the remains, sold by the city of Boston to the proprietors of the St. James Hotel, and afterwards to the New England Conservatory of Music.

Langham Hotel, Washington Street, occupies the whole block from Worcester to Springfield Streets; marble front.

Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital, Stoughton Street; the largest in America. Founded 1876.

City Hospital, Harrison Avenue, opposite Worcester Square. Main hospital building erected 1864–65 at a cost of $600,000. Has now twenty-eight buildings erected at a cost of over $3,000,000, and covers an area of fourteen acres of land.

New England Conservatory of Music, Huntington Avenue and Gainsboro Street. The building is three stories, in Grecian style, and stands on a lot containing 32,000 square feet, with frontage of 120 feet on Huntington Avenue and 180 feet on Gainsboro Street.

Boston College, Harrison Avenue, near Newton Street, founded 1860, as a Jesuit school.

Church of the Immaculate Conception. A Jesuit Church built 1857–61 of white granite.

Home for Destitute Catholic Children, opposite the college, is under the charge of Sisters of Charity.

The Shawmut Avenue Church, corner Tremont and Brookline Streets. The society founded 1845, and present building erected 1864.

The Church of the Unity, West Newton Street. Built 1861. Sold 1898.

Girls' High and Normal Schools, West Newton Street. A large brick building occupied by 1,300 pupils.

Tremont Street Methodist Church, corner West Concord and Tremont Streets. Constructed of Roxbury stone, of Gothic architecture, designed by Hammatt Billings, the celebrated artist, in 1862.

Chickering Piano Manufactory, occupies the block on Tremont Street, between Northampton and Camden Streets, one of the largest buildings in the country, and was built by Jonas Chickering, the pioneer piano manufacturer in the United States. During the war of the Rebellion, one wing of the building was used as a manufactory for making rifles for the government.

Hollis Street Theatre, built in part within the walls of the Hollis Street Church.

The entrenched camp of the American Army, during the seige of Boston, was a few feet south of where the Washington Market stands.

Near East Dedham Street was the building used as a mint to coin the Massachusetts cents and half cents authorized by the Legislature. The copper was rolled in sheets at Dedham and brought to the mint at Dedham Street to be coined.

George Tavern in 1720 stood on the northwest corner of Washington and Northampton Streets. The advance post of the American forces was George's Tavern.

New Museum of Fine Arts. Five hundred and sixty-two thousand square feet of land, situated on the Fenway and Huntington Avenue, opposite the Fens, have been purchased by the Museum for the erection of more commodious buildings for the society now on Copley Square. $500,000 was paid for the land.

Horticultural Hall, corner Huntington and Massachusetts avenues, was built in 1900. The lot contains 22,500 feet, with frontage of 100 feet on Huntington Avenue and 225 feet on Massachusetts Avenue. The building is constructed of brick with limestone trimmings.

Medical Library Association's New Building, on Back Bay Fens, near Boylston Street. First story of front is of stone, and above of buff gray brick, with stone trimmings. First floor: offices, small hall, smoking-room, supper room, etc. Second floor: Holmes hall is the general library of the association, 32 by 70 feet. The stock room of the library occupies the rear portion of three floors, with 30,000 volumes. Third floor, a large hall for use of the association.

Boston Library, 18 Boylston Place, organized in 1794. A choice library of over thirty thousand books. The library was first located in the brick building that formerly spanned Arch Street on Franklin Street for a period of fifty years. A private library with one hundred shareholders.

The Thorndike, on Boylston Street, opposite the Public Garden and near the entrance to the subway. A substantial building of 150 rooms.

Colonial Theatre, Boylston Street, opposite the Common, was built in 1900. The front elevation is granite, ten stories in height. The building is in two sections. The entire front section contains three hundred offices for business purposes. The theatre proper occupies the rear section, having a separate entrance from Boylston Street. The building and land cost about $1,850,000.

Hotel Cecil, Washington Street, near Boylston Street.

New Chapel, Administration Building and Gateway, Mt. Hope Cemetery, are built of Roxbury pudding stone, with sandstone trimmings. The chapel is 32 by 60 feet, built in early English Gothic style, with tower 45 feet high, with bell. The administration building is 50 by 40 feet in dimensions. Both buildings are connected by the fence and gateway.

New Chapel, Mt. Auburn Cemetery, on right of main gateway. Constructed of red sandstone, with interior of dark oak. The new administration building adjoins the chapel and is constructed of the same material. The old chapel, built of granite many years ago, has been equipped as a crematory.

Two Memorial Tablets of Bronze have been placed in Doric Hall, State House, in memory of Charles Bulfinch, architect.

Back Bay Station, N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., Dartmouth Street, was built of granite in 1899. All Providence Division trains stop here.

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HARVARD BRIDGE FROM ESPLANADE, CAMBRIDGE.

Trinity Place Station, B. & A. R. R., is built of pink granite. It has a stairway entrance on Dartmouth Street and a driveway from Trinity Court. All outward trains stop here.

Huntington Avenue Station, B. & A. R. R., at the corner of Huntington Avenue and Irvington St., is built of red sandstone. All inward trains stop here.

Exports and Imports of the Port of Boston. The total exports from the port of Boston for the calendar year 1891 were $131,667,890, and the imports for the same time were $65,337,328, a total business of $197,005,218.

Ferries between Boston and opposite shores.

Chelsea Ferry (foot of Hanover Street) to foot of Winnisimmet Street, Chelsea.

East Boston, North Ferry (foot of Battery Street).

East Boston, South Ferry (foot of Eastern Avenue).

Boston & Revere Beach Railroad Ferry, 350 Atlantic Avenue, to terminal of the railroad in East Boston.

Bridges: Dover Street to South Boston; Broadway to South Boston; Federal Street to South Boston; Washington Avenue to South Boston; Summer Street to South Boston; Congress Street to South Boston.

Charles River (new) to Charlestown; Warren to Charlestown.

Craigie to Cambridge; West Boston to Cambridge; Harvard to Cambridge; Essex Street to Cambridge; Cambridge Street, Brighton, to Cambridge; Western Avenue, Brighton, to Cambridge; Harvard Street, Brighton, to Cambridge; Arsenal Street, Brighton, to Watertown; North Beacon Street, Brighton, to Watertown.

Neponset Avenue, Dorchester, to Quincy; Granite Street, Dorchester, to Milton; Central Avenue, Dorchester, to Milton; Dorchester Avenue, Dorchester, to Milton; Blue Hill Avenue, Dorchester, to Milton.

TOPOGRAPHY OF EARLY BOSTON.

On approaching the land from Long Wharf, high water mark was reached at what is now the corner of Merchant Row on one side of State Street and Kilby Street on the other. The northerly site of the cove ran above Faneuil Hall and across here to North Street, and followed that street to its junction with Commercial Street. West of State Street a little cove ran in about where Congress Street is, and reached to the corner of Franklin Street. It thus cut off direct approach to Fort Hill, which rose to the southeast.

The water line at Fort Hill, on the south, was substantially the same as to-day. Broad Street, from Batterymarch to Federal Street, being substantially the boundary. A sharp turn was made at the junction of Federal and East Streets, and the South Cove stretched west to Washington Street near Essex

C H A R L E S
BOSTON TERMINAL
WASHINGTON

BOSTON.

The solid black represents the part which has been filled. A large portion of what is now the principal business district was originally covered by water and was connected with the mainland by a very narrow neck. The Cambridge side of Charles River has also been filled quite extensively.

Street and north of Beach Street. The South Cove ran parallel with Washington Street within one hundred and fifty feet of the street, up to Dover Street, and beyond.

Crossing Washington Street at Dover Street, Back Bay swept up to a little south of Pleasant Street, nearly to the large hill on the Common, taking in all of the parade ground from the burying ground to Beacon Street.

At Beacon Hill, Tremont, Court and Cambridge Streets were at its base, and high water line crossing Cambridge Street and Anderson Street. A peninsula stretching towards the northwest ran across to Brighton Street, with Mill Cove on the east. Here the land extended below Leverett Street and reached nearly to Hanover Street. The water crossed Gouch and Pitts Streets, and Sudbury Street between Bowker and Portland Streets. At where Blackstone Street now is, a canal connected the Mill Pond with the Town Dock, (where the Quincy Market now stands), making the North End an island.

ROXBURY.

Settled in 1630, incorporated as a town but a few days after Boston, and annexed to Boston, January 6, 1868. Here lived John Eliot, the first missionary to the Indians and translater of the Bible into the Indian language. Major Gen. William Heath, one of Washington's generals, resided on his farm near Centre Street. Brig. Gen. John Greaton, a famous officer of the Continental line, died in the cottage on east side of Norfolk House. Col. Joseph Williams lived near the site of the "High Fort." He was a distinguished officer of the French and Indian war. William Pynchon, the founder of Springfield, Mass., was one of the early settlers of Roxbury.

The Roxbury High Fort, one hundred and fifty-eight feet above tide level, is between Beach Street, Glen and Fort Avenues, and was the strongest work constructed by the American army during the seige of Boston, and received a heavy fire from the British batteries on the Common and the Neck, during the battle of Bunker Hill. On the construction of the standpipe for the high service of Water Works, the original earthworks were leveled. By the efforts of patriotic citizens of Roxbury the work was reconstructed on the original lines by the city.

Roxbury Latin School, one of the oldest and most famous in the country, was established in 1645, only nine years after Harvard College. John Eliot and Gov. Thomas Dudley were among its founders, and its early teachers were Judge William Cushing. Gen. Joseph Warren, Gov. Increase Sumner, and Bishop

Samuel Parker. The original name of the school was "The Grammar School in the easterly part of the town of Roxbury."

First Parish Church Society occupies the church building erected in 1804. The building is on the site of all the buildings erected by this society since it was founded, and is the oldest in Boston, except the First Church Society in Boston.

Greyhound Tavern, Washington Street, nearly opposite Warren Street, opened in 1645. Headquarters for mustering troops in Roxbury for the old French war, and conspicuous in the Revolution. Washington was entertained here.

Eustis Street Burying Ground, corner of Washington and Eustis Streets, Roxbury. This is the oldest ground in Roxbury and was established in 1632, Here were buried Rev. John Eliot, 1690, the apostle to the Indians, his colleague, Rev. Samuel Danforth, and their successors; pastors of the First Parish Church in Roxbury: Rev. Thomas Walter, 1725; Rev. Nehemiah Walter, 1750; Rev. Oliver Peabody, 1752; Rev. Amos Adams, 1775; and Rev. Eliphalet Porter, 1833; Gov. Thomas Dudley, 1653; Gov. Joseph Dudley, 1720; Chief Justice Paul Dudley, 1752; Col. Wm. Dudley, 1743; Capt. John Weld, 1645; Capt. John May (master of the ship "James," 1630 to 1640) 1670; the father and mother of Maj. Gen. Joseph Warren; Robert Calef, who was instrumental in stopping the witchcraft delusion, 1719; Benjamin Thompson, schoolmaster and physician, 1714; Col. Joseph Williams, French and Indian wars; Brig. Gen. John Greaton of the Continental line, and a large number of officers and soldiers of the early Indian wars, the French and Indian war and the Revolution. Many of the original settlers of Roxbury were buried in this ground, and the names of Weld, Williams, Ruggles, Danforth, Brewer, Morris, Park, Crafts, Lyon, Holbrook, Dorr, Pierpont, Gore, Draper, Mears, Bowen, Denison, Felton, Griggs, Scarborough, Newell, Parker, Payson, Perrin, Seaver, Walter, Whiting, White. Willard, with many others, were the pioneers of Roxbury when it was a wilderness.

Gen. Joseph Warren, born in Roxbury, June 11, 1741, graduated from Harvard College and practiced as a physician, and was a teacher in the Roxbury Latin School. The Warren estate on Warren Street was bought by the general's grandfather. The old mansion is gone, but a modern house, built of Roxbury stone, stands on the site with a tablet inserted in the wall to commemorate the birthplace of the patriot. A sum of money aggregating over $18,000 and twenty bronze cannon have been appropriated through the generous contributions of Roxbury citizens, the city, and the guns from the general government, to erect a suitable monument on the triangular plot of ground nearly opposite the Warren estate. Dr. John Warren, brother of the general, a surgeon in the Revolutionary army, was also born here. He died in 1815, buried from King's Chapel, and the brother's remains are now buried at Mt. Warren, Forest Hills Cemetery. The Warren estate is now owned by Dr. John C. Warren of Boston.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles, the Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. army, went from Roxbury as first lieutenant of a company in the war of the Rebellion.

Col. William Raymond Lee went to the front in command of the 20th Regiment, Mass. Vols.

The Parting Stone, corner of Roxbury and Centre Streets, was placed by Chief Justice Paul Dudley.

William Lloyd Garrison occupied the house No. 125 Highland Street, from 1864 to 1879.

Fellows Athenæum on Millmont Street has 35,000 volumes in the library.

St. James Episcopal Church, St. James Street. Built of Roxbury stone.

Admiral Winslow, who commanded the Kearsarge at the sinking of the Confederate vessel Alabama, lived on Kearsarge Avenue.

Boston Baseball Grounds, from Columbus Avenue, Roxbury, founded 1871. Here the leading clubs from all parts of the country play match games.

Roxbury has now a population of more than 100,000.

CHARLESTOWN.

Called Mishawum by the Indians; was settled in 1629, and became a city in 1847. Annexed to Boston 1873.

First Church, founded 1632, with thirty-five members, in the "Great House," site of old City Hall. John Harvard preached here; also Jedediah Morse 1789–1820, and M. I. Budington. Present building erected 1834, and the Norman tower has a chime of six bells.

Phipps Street Burying Ground, from Main Street, Charlestown, is the oldest ground in Charlestown, and was established shortly after the first settlement of the town. John Harvard, the founder of Harvard College, was buried here, and a large granite monument, with two white marble tablets with suitable inscriptions, was erected in 1828, on the hill in the centre of the ground. In 1898, a committee of the college graduates caused the marble tablets to be removed, as they were in bad condition, and two beautiful bronze tablets were placed on the monument. Many of the first settlers of the town were buried here and the oldest inscription bears the date 1652. Commissary General Richard Devens and many other officers and soldiers of the Revolution were buried in tombs or graves.

Bunker Hill Monument. A granite obelisk, 221 feet high, on Monument Square, Breeds Hill, Charlestown. Corner stone laid by Lafayette June 17, 1825, and monument dedicated June 17, 1843; Daniel Webster delivered the

Geo. H. Walker & Co., Boston.

BUNKER HILL MONUMENT.

oration. Cost $150,000. The battle of Bunker Hill was fought June 17, 1775, when 4,000 British veterans attacked 3,000 Americans behind rude breastworks, and after four hours' battle, captured the redoubt. The British lost 1,500; the Americans 450.

A marble statue of Gen. Warren, who was slain at Bunker Hill, stands in the lodge at the base of the monument. Erected 1857.

A bronze statue of Col. William Prescott also stands on the grounds. Erected 1881.

The town was burnt by the British June 17, 1775, during the battle, and the 2,700 inhabitants were forced to flee to towns adjoining. Loss $500,000.

United States Navy Yard. Founded 1800; entrance on Water Street. The yard is between the Charles and Mystic Rivers, and has an area of eighty-seven and a quarter acres; surrounded by a high granite wall and a water front of one and one-half miles. There are seventy-five buildings in the enclosure; commandant's residence, naval museum, naval institute, machine shops and a rope walk, built of granite, 1,361 feet long, where rope is made for the U. S. navy. The great granite dry dock is three hundred and seventy feet long; built 1827–33, at a cost of $994,000. The receiving ship Wabash is moored off the yard, with other vessels.

The New Dry Dock for the Navy Yard was begun April 17, 1899, and is to be completed by the terms of the contract, in thirty months from April 1, 1899, at a cost of $883,400. It will be constructed of stone and concrete, and will be built in cross sections, until the work is completed. The new dock is situated just east and parallel to the old dock, and will be seven hundred and fifty feet long or twice as long as the old dock, and will cost but little more than the old one. Most of the work in docking the vessels will be done by machinery. A huge crane or derrick will travel along the dock on tracks, so that the heavy shores, blocks, tackle, and material needed for repairing vessels may be expeditiously handled. Building this dock at the yard means a great deal for the mechanics of Boston, as on the completion of the great work, the largest ships in the navy will be sent to Boston to be docked and repaired, employing thousands of workmen in all departments of the yard, enabling the Charlestown yard to take its old place as one of the best navy yards of the country.

Soldiers and Sailors' Monument, Monument Square. Dedicated in 1872; cost $20,000. In memory of soldiers and sailors who died 1861–65.

Branch Public Library, in old City Hall, City Square; has a large, valuable library.

State Prison. Built at Prison Point, 1805. North wing built 1829; west wing built 1850; west wing enlarged 1867. Large workshops for the prisoners are within the walls.

WEST ROXBURY.

Set off from Roxbury and incorporated as a town 1855; annexed to Boston 1873.

The Second Parish Church was erected in 1712, on Walter Street; the building was taken down about 1825, and the heavy frame set up on Centre Street, where it now stands. Rev Theodore Parker was for some years pastor of the church.

The Third Church, corner of Centre and Eliot Streets, Jamaica Plain, was founded 1773. Its first pastors were Rev. William Gordon, Rev. Thomas Gray, Rev. Grindall Reynolds and Rev. James W. Thompson.

Brook Farm, a community formed by Hawthorne, Ripley, Dana, Alcott and others in 1844–47. The farm is a mile from West Roxbury station on the banks of the Charles River.

La Grange Street Burying Ground was the second ground in Roxbury. It was established by a vote of the town July 21, 1683. Some of the original settlers of Roxbury were buried here.

Walter Street Burying Ground was established in 1712, and is the third oldest ground in what was Roxbury. On the front portion of this ground formerly stood the Second Parish Church of Roxbury, now known as the First Church of West Roxbury. The heavy frame of the church now stands on Centre Street. The oldest gravestone standing bears the date 1722. Here were buried John Bridge, colonial auditor, Capt. Jonathan Hale of Glastonbury, Conn., and a large number of Revolutionary soldiers who died in the army hospitals in Jamaica Plain in 1776.

Eliot Burying Ground, on Eliot Street, Jamaica Plain, is the fourth oldest ground in what was Roxbury, and was established in 1785. This ground belongs to the First Parish of Jamaica Plain, and is in the rear of the church. There are a large number of tombs and graves, and many familiar names in the history of Roxbury may be seen on the gravestones. Capt. Lemuel May, who commanded a company at Lexington alarm, was buried here in 1805, and many a brave soldier of the Revolution may be traced by his epitaph.

Forest Hills Cemetery, West Roxbury, consecrated 1848, has an area of two hundred and twenty-five acres. The large gateway of Gothic architecture, is constructed of Roxbury pudding stone taken from the quarries in the vicinity. The chapel and offices are constructed of the same stone, all being trimmed with light sandstone. The large receiving tomb is but a short distance from the gateway, and opposite, on a hill, rises a tall bell tower, also built of stone. The cemetery is one of the best laid out grounds on the landscape plan in the country. The main avenues and paths follow the natural topography of the land, with the lots fronting on the paths, with ample space reserved for effective ornamental planting of trees, shubbery, vines, and plants in profusion. The whole ground presents a beautiful diversity of hills, valleys and lakes, with views from the hills and ledges, unsurpassed.

Many distinguished men were buried here; Maj. Gen. Joseph Warren, his brother, Dr. John Warren, Maj. Gen. William Heath, Brig. Gen. Henry Jackson, Colonel John May, Major Ephraim May, all of the Revolutionary army; Brig. Gen. H. A. S. Dearborn, Ex.-Gov. Alexander H. Rice, Ex-Gov. William Gaston, Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, Admiral John A. Winslow, Admiral Henry Knox Thatcher, William Lloyd Garrison, Rev. Jacob M. Manning, Rev. James F. Clarke, Rev. Alonzo A. Miner, Rev. Dr. Gordon, E. L. Davenport, John Gilbert, and Andrew Carney. In the soldiers' lot, dedicated to the soldiers of Roxbury who were killed in the war for the Union, are buried soldiers who have died since their return from the field. A large bronze statue of a soldier was erected in the lot in 1867.

Mount Hope Cemetery contains one hundred and seven and a quarter acres. This ground is also laid out on the landscape plan, and has many beautiful monuments. The soldiers' monument of heavy artillery, donated by the United States government, and other large lots set apart for societies, have handsome monuments. This ground is controlled by the city of Boston.

Sir Francis Bernard, John Hancock, Gov. Bowdoin, Commodore Loring and Francis Parkham lived in Jamaica Plain.

DORCHESTER.

Settled in 1630. The first meeting house was erected in 1631 at the corner of Pleasant and East Cottage Streets. In 1635 a mill was erected by Israel Stoughton, and in 1634 a bridge over the Neponset River was completed. The first general court met in 1634, and Dorchester was represented by three delegates. Annexed to Boston in 1870.

The First Parish Church organized May 20, 1630, and the first service was held in the open air. Rev. Richard Mather served thirty-three years in this church, Rev. John Davenport forty-eight and Rev. Thaddeus M. Harris forty-three years.

The Second Church, founded 1808. In eighty years it had but three pastors; Rev. John Codman, D. D., Rev. James H. Means, D. D., and Rev. E. U. Packard, D. D.

The Pierce House is probably the second oldest house standing in America; erected in 1635, and is now in the hands of that family.

The Blake House, on Dorchester way, dates from 1670.

The First Free Public School was undoubtedly opened in this town in 1639, as the town records show.

Henry Knox and Daniel Webster dwelt in a colonial mansion at Ashmont.

North Dorchester Burying Ground, corner of Stoughton and Boston Streets, is the oldest ground of what was the town of Dorchester, and was established in 1633. There are a large number of tombs, the most ancient being in the oldest part of the ground near the corner of Stoughton and Boston Streets. Here were buried Rev. Richard Mather, father of Rev. Increase Mather, and grandfather of Rev. Cotton Mather, Lieut. Gov. William Stoughton, Maj. Gen. Humphrey Atherton, Col. Hopestill Hall, Brig. Gen. Hatch, Brig. Gen. Stephen Badlam and many other distinguished citizens of the town, officers and soldiers of the early Indian wars, French and Indian war, and the Revolution.

South Burying Ground, on Washington Street, near Lower Mills, was established in 1814.

Norfolk Street Burying Ground was established in 1848, the land having been donated by Rev. John Codman, D. D., whose remains were removed to this ground the same year.

Cedar Grove Cemetery, on Milton, Adams and Granite Streets, contains thirty-eight acres and borders on the Neponset River. The landscape plan was adopted in laying out the ground, and all natural features of the original purchase were retained. Several societies have large lots with artistic monuments. The cemetery is controlled by a board of trustees chosen by the proprietors.

SOUTH BOSTON.

Part of Dorchester until 1804, when it was annexed to Boston, at that time having but ten families in the peninsula.

Thomas Park, on the hill known as Dorchester Heights, was laid out as a public park by the city. On this ground a granite monument was erected some years ago to commemorate the patriots who constructed earthworks, and placed cannon here that compelled the British troops to evacuate Boston.

Hawes Burying Ground, established 1816, has an area of 16,800 square feet of land and adjoins Union Burying Ground, which is a private cemetery.

St. Augustine's Cemetery consecrated 1818. In 1833, the chapel was built and a number of tombs built in the crypt. Owned by Roman Catholics.

Perkins Institute and Massachusetts School for the Blind. The buildings stand on Dorchester Heights and are conspicuous landmarks seen for miles from the land and sea. The institution was named in memory of Col. Thomas H. Perkins, its chief benefactor. Dr. Samuel G. Howe was connected with the institution for many years. The state appropriates $30,000 annually towards its maintenance, and the funds from other income are about $15,000.

Carney Hospital on Old Harbor Street, founded 1865 by Andrew Carney, a wealthy merchant of Boston. In charge of Sisters of Charity.

A large number of machine shops, boiler works, rolling mills, wood planing mills, and a large plant for the construction of iron and steel vessels are located in this district.

A foundry for the construction of large naval guns, employing many skilled workmen during the war 1861–65, is also here, and is now engaged in furnishing the government with large castings for the large disappearing gun carriages for the forts.

On the water front of the harbor and Fort Channel, large docks and warehouses have been constructed, and the railroad companies have secured a large area for their freight terminals.

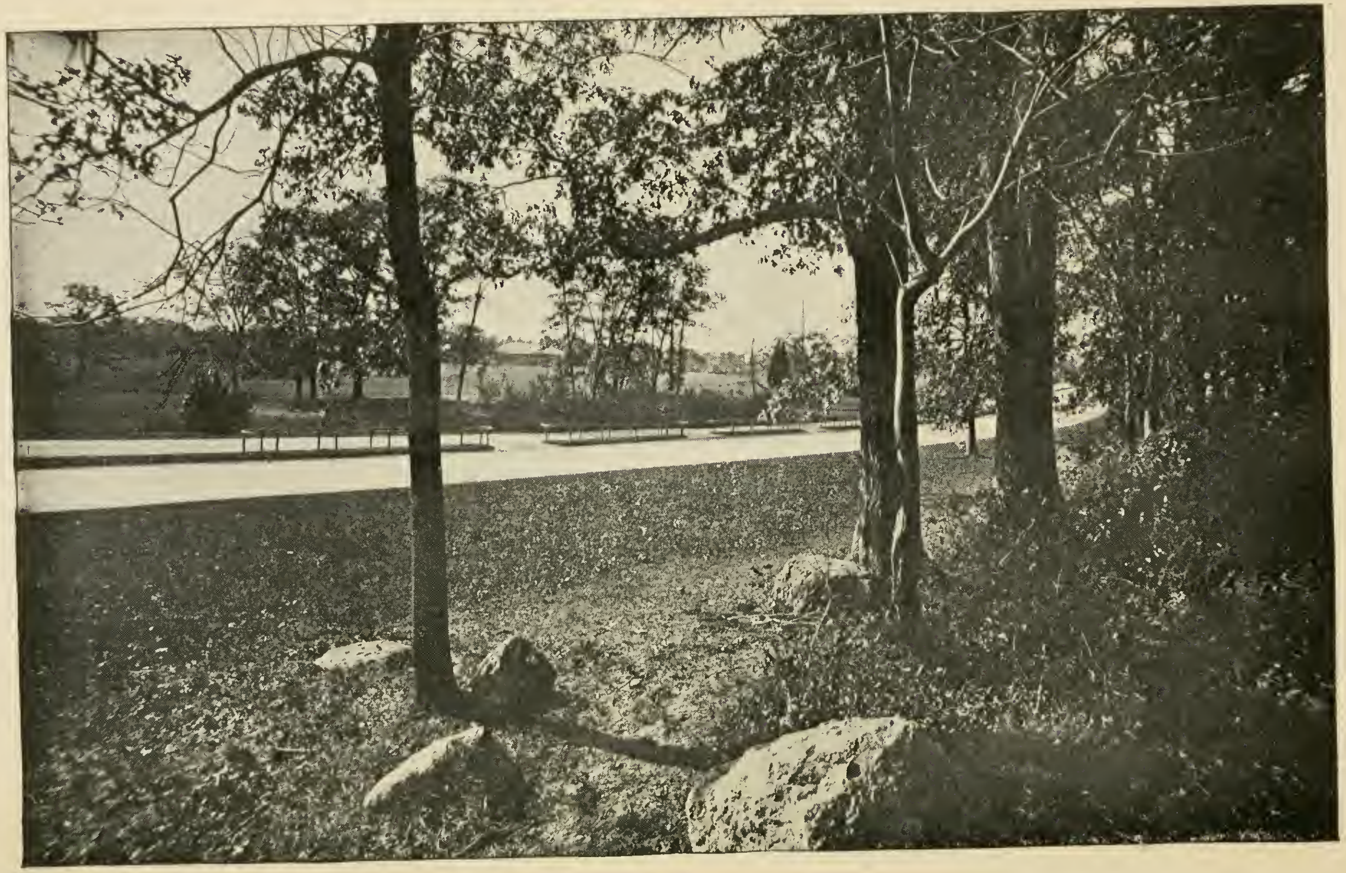
BRIGHTON.

Settled as Little Cambridge, 1635; became a parish 1779; a town, 1807; annexed to Boston, 1874. Chestnut Hill Reservoir and Reservation on the border of Brighton and Brookline and Newton is connected with the park system of Boston by Commonwealth Avenue and Beacon Street. The old mill dam (Beacon Street) was the roadway between Charles River and Back Bay, and was the road to Brookline and Brighton, and tolls were charged.

Evergreen Cemetery, near Chestnut Hill Reservoir, established 1850, contains sixteen acres. On this ground stands the soldiers' monument erected by the town in memory of her soldiers who died in 1861–65.

EAST BOSTON.

Noddle's Island was fortified by Samuel Maverick before 1630, and again fortified in 1776; also in 1814. In 1833 but one family resided on the island. Maverick Church founded 1836. and church building erected 1844–45. From



Geo. H. Walker & Co., Boston.

PLAYSTEAD, FRANKLIN PARK.

1836 the Eastern Railroad and Cunard Line of English steamers located here. The Maverick House, a large hotel, was erected, and the largest shipyards built some of the finest clipper ships in the world. Donald McKay built the Great Republic. The Atlantic Works build or repair iron or steel ships. The Leyland Line steamers are each five hundred and twenty feet long and 16,000 tons capacity.

The Commonwealth, by right of eminent domain, has taken 4,312,500 square feet of flats, 3,000,000 square feet of these flats being owned by the East Boston Company. This company have over 37,000,000 square feet, or more than eight hundred and fifty acres, within two miles of City Hall, being practically all the land filled and unfilled in what was formerly Noddle's Island.

East Boston Tunnel. The tunnel will be an arched structure for two electric railway tracks. The portion under the harbor will be 20½ feet high inside, about 23 feet wide and 2,250 feet long, and have walls of 33 inches and upward in thickness. The tunnel on the East Boston side has grades from 4.7 to 5 per cent, and at a point 250 feet southwesterly from the Harbor Commissioners' line is about 100 feet lower than in Maverick Square. A length of about 1,350 feet in mid harbor is nearly level, and grades of 5 per cent occur on the Boston side.

Wood Island Park has eighty acres of lawn, drives and planted ground, with a fine harbor view.

Large docks, warehouses and machine shops are located on the water front.

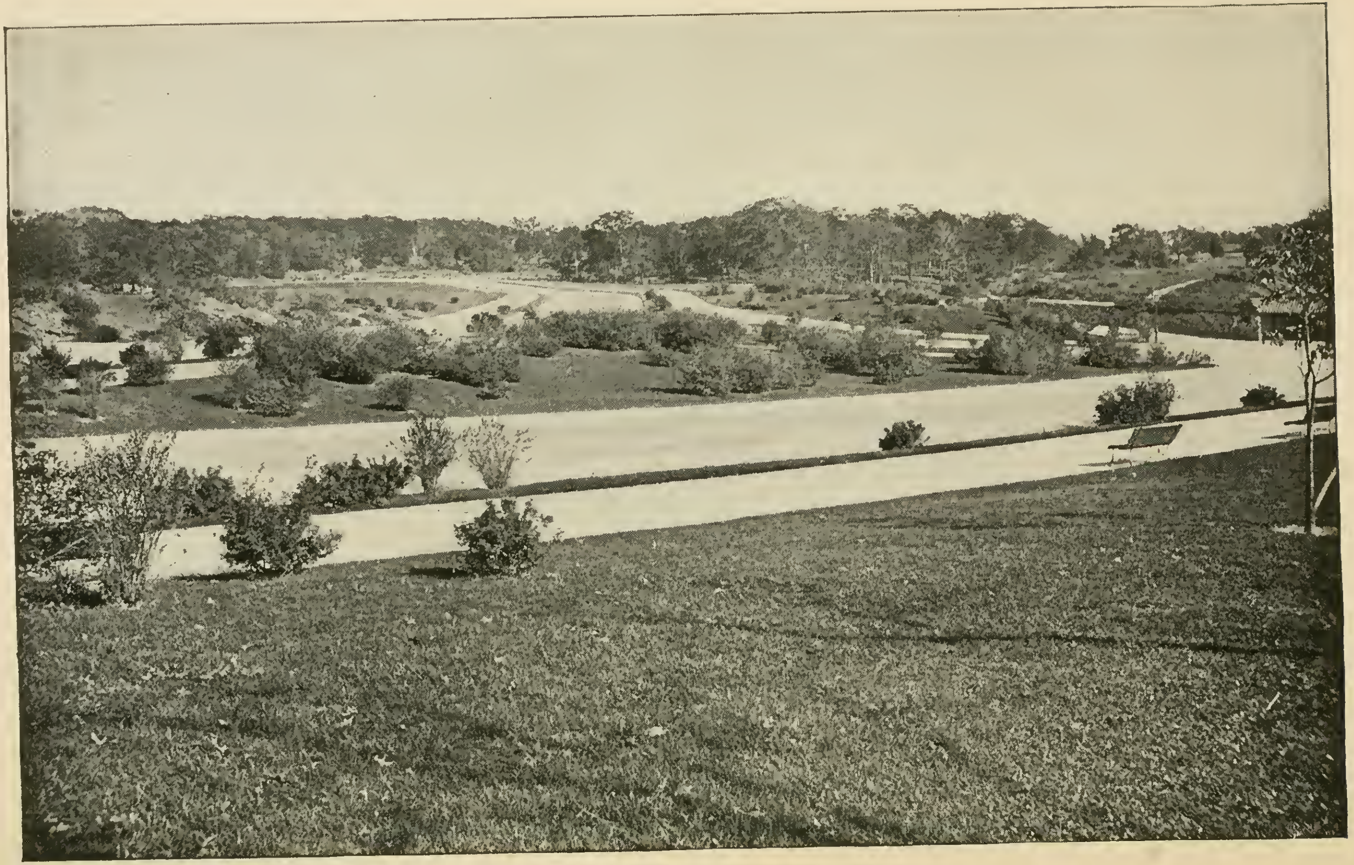
PARKS AND PARKWAYS IN BOSTON.

Under the Supervision of Boston Park Commissioners.

Charlesbank, along Charles River front, between Craigie and West Boston bridges. Broad promenade and playground, six hundred feet long, planted with hardy trees and shrubs. Commenced 1883; area, ten acres; cost $679,430.12.

Commonwealth Avenue, Back Bay, taken 1894. Area thirty acres; cost $100,745.77.

The Fens, Back Bay. Land taken 1879; area one hundred and fifteen acres, twenty-eight acres being water surface. Land and construction cost $2,638,896.66.



Geo. H. Walker & Co., Boston.

Franklin Park, east from Lookout.

Riverway, from The Fens to Leverett Park. Land taken 1890; area forty acres, eight acres of river surface. Land and construction cost $1,042,687.89.

Leverett Park, Roxbury. Land taken 1890–92; area seventy-five acres. Land and construction cost $631,570.75. A section of the parkway is between Tremont and Perkins Streets, sixty acres of the park are in Boston, fifteen acres in Brookline, Leverett Pond has twelve acres, Ward's Pond two and seven-tenths acres, Willow Pond and numerous small ponds, bridges and driveways.

Jamaica Park, taken 1892. Land and construction cost $998,784.11; area one hundred and twenty acres, sixty-four and five-tenths acres of water.

Arborway, West Roxbury. Land taken 1892. Land and construction cost $597,153,62; area thirty-six acres.

Arnold Arboretum, West Roxbury. The largest and finest collection of trees in the world; occupies the land formerly the Bussey estate, bequeathed to Harvard College by the late Benjamin Bussey. Land taken by the city 1882–95. Total cost of land and construction $349,089.86. Area two hundred and twenty-three acres. The Bussey Institute, a branch of Harvard College, was opened 1870, and two years later the Arboretum was established. It received its name from James Arnold of New Bedford, who bequeathed $100,000 for its establishment.

West Roxbury Parkway. Land taken 1894. Land and construction cost $124,923.51; area one hundred and fifty acres.

Franklin Park, West Roxbury. Land taken 1883–84. Cost of land and construction $3,506,510.65; area five hundred and twenty-seven acres; has seven and four-tenths acres of water surface. One of the finest parks in the country; laid out on the landscape plan without disturbing the original topography of the landscape.

Dorchesterway, Dorchester. Land taken 1883–84. Land and construction cost $128,140.44.

Strandway, Dorchester and South Boston. Land taken 1880–92–97. Land and construction cost $615,181; area forty-eight acres of land, two hundred and twelve acres of flats.

Marine Park, South Boston. Land taken 1883. Land and construction cost $1,249,027.64; area thirty-four acres land, one hundred and fifty acres flats. Connected with Castle Island by a bridge. A pier 1,300 feet long extends out into the bay. A statue of Admiral Farragut, erected in 1893, stands on the park.

Castle Island, taken 1890. Area twenty-one acres land; eighty-three acres flats. Construction cost $31,934.35. The island belongs to the U. S. government and is held by the city by permission of the War Department, to be relinquished at any time the government may require.

Wood Island Park, East Boston. Land taken 1882–91. Land and construction cost $349,330.27; area forty-six acres of land, one hundred and sixty-five acres of flats.

FORE RIVER SHIP & ENGINE CO
NUT ISLAND
EAST BOSTON
SOUTH
BOSTON
HARBOR

Geo. H. Walker & Co., Boston.

BOSTON HARBOR.

Copyright 1897 and 1902

Trinity Triangle. Land taken 1885. Land cost $30,000; area 5,410 square feet.

Charlestown Heights. Land taken 1891. Land and construction cost $146,504.78; area four acres of land, six acres of flats.

Charlestown Playground, Land taken 1891. Land and construction cost $182,186.48; area fourteen acres of land, four acres of flats.

Dorchester Park. Land taken 1891. Land and construction cost $67,-099.87; area twenty-six acres.

Franklin Field. Land taken 1892. Land and construction cost $228,-154.75; area seventy-seven acres.

Public Park, North End. Land taken 1893. Land and construction cost $604,810.08; area four acres of land, three acres of flats.

Playstead, North Brighton. Land taken 1894. Land and construction cost $24,957.42; area fourteen acres.

Playstead, Neponset. Land taken 1896. Land and construction cost $2,661.82; area eight acres.

Billings Field. Land taken 1896. Land and construction cost $18.50; area eleven acres.

First Street Playground. Land taken 1897. Construction cost $9,554.85; area four and six-tenths acres.

Freeport Street Triangle. Land taken 1897. Land cost $4,000; area 6,263 square feet.

North End Playground. Land taken 1897. Land cost $99,228.95; area 11,384 square feet.

Mystic Playground. Land taken 1897. Land cost $50,000; area two and twenty-five-hundredths acres.

Fellows Street Playground. Land taken 1897. Land and construction cost $15,000; area 36,955 square feet.

Town Field, Dorchester. Land taken 1897. Land cost $37,500; area five and eight-tenths acres.

BOSTON HARBOR.

In passing down the harbor the navy yard at Charlestown and the large English steamboats at East Boston docks are on the left. Mystic and Charles Rivers empty their waters into the harbor here. Fort Strong was built on Noddle's Island (East Boston), 1770. On the right South Boston with the large new docks, elevators and mammoth storehouses, with the Blind Asylum on the heights in the background. At the extreme point of the peninsula is Castle

Geo. H. Walker & Co., Boston.

BOSTON LIGHT, ENTRANCE TO HARBOR.

Island with the gray granite walls of Fort Independence. The castle on this island was commenced in 1634, the commander killed by lightning July 16, 1664; repaired and enlarged, 1696; rebuilt and named Fort William, 1705; the block house blown up by British, March 27, 1776; criminals confined there, Feb. 1786; ceded to United States, Aug. 18, 1798; named Fort Independence, July, 31, 1799. On the left of the channel is Governor's Island, granted to Gov. Winthrop in 1632, and held by the family till 1798, when it was sold to the United States. Fort Winthrop was begun in 1808, and water batteries now run down to the shore.

Apple Island is between Governor's Island and Winthrop, and was bought by the city of Boston in 1867.

Thompson's Island on the right, beyond Castle Island, is the farm school founded in 1814 and removed to the island in 1835. In 1626 it was an Indian trading post, and was afterwards used by the colonists as a pasturage for cattle.

Spectacle Island is now occupied by a factory for making fertilizers, etc.

Deer Island is on the left of the channel with city institutions, House of Industry, House of Reformation for Girls, Truant School, etc. Here were captives several hundred Indian prisoners in 1676. A light is on the headland.

Long Island, occupied by Massachusetts Volunteers previous to their departure to the front, 1861–62, is now used as a home for the city's poor. On the bluff is the well-known Long Island Light, and the United States government is erecting a strong battery of modern guns for the defense of Broad Sound. A heavy sea wall was built here several years ago,

Gallop's Island, just below Long Island. Here are located the hospital buildings of the quarantine station.

Lovell's Island is the wharf and storage for the United States lighthouse service.

Nix's Mate beyond was Bird Island and contained twelve acres in 1636. Pirates were gibbetted here in 1724, and also a burial place for pirates in 1798. The selectmen of Boston attempted to protect the land from the inroads of the sea in 1818, but the land disappeared at low water in 1825. A stone monument is now built upon the rocks, with a light.

Rainsford Island is occupied by the city almhouse and has a number of large buildings.

Fort Warren, built on George's Island, (sold to U. S. 1846); fort commenced 1833; works completed 1850; garrisoned by Massachusetts militia, 1861–65; rebel prisoners confined 1862; walls greatly strengthened and enlarged and heavy breech-loading guns, with disappearing carriages, mounted 1898.

The Great Brewster was bought by the city of Boston in 1848, for $4,000. Boston Light, built in 1783; Bug Light, built 1856. Middle Brewster, Outer Brewster and Shag or Egg Rocks are the islands on the ocean front.

Minot's Ledge sold to United States 1847; lighthouse destroyed by storm April 16, 1851; new lighthouse completed Nov. 16, 1860.

The harbor was closed as a port of entry by the British, May 10, 1774: blockaded in the embargo excitement, Jan. 23, 1809; ice cut for the English steamer by John Hill, Feb. 5, 1844; great improvements begun by United States government, 1869.

MAYORS OF THE CITY OF BOSTON,

From 1822 to the Present Time.

Name.	Place and Date of Birth.	Died.	Term of Service.
John Phillips,	Boston, Nov. 26, 1770.	May 29, 1823,	1822 —1
Josiah Quincy,	Boston, Feb. 4, 1772.	July 1, 1864,	1823–28—6
Harrison Gray Otis,	Boston, Oct. 8. 1765.	Oct. 28, 1848.	1829–31—3
Charles Wells,	Boston, Dec. 30, 1786.	June 8, 1866.	1832–33—2
Theodore Lyman, Jr.,	Boston, Feb. 19, 1792.	July 17, 1849.	1834–35—2
Samuel T. Armstrong,	Dorchester, April 29, 1784.	Mar. 26, 1850.	1836 —1
Samuel A Elliot,	Boston, March 5, 1798.	Jan. 29, 1862.	1837–39—3
Jonathan Chapman,	Boston, Jan. 23, 1807.	May 25, 1848.	1840–42—3
Martin Brimmer,	Roxbury, June 8, 1793.	April 25, 1847.	1843–44—2
Thomas A. Davis,	Brookline, Dec. 11, 1798.	Nov. 22, 1845.	1845 —1
Josiah Quincy, Jr.,	Boston, Jan. 17, 1802.	Nov. 2, 1882.	1846–48—3
John P. Bigelow,	Groton, Aug. 25, 1797.	July 4, 1872.	1849–51—3
Benjamin Seaver,	Roxbury, April 12, 1795.	Feb. 14, 1856.	1852–53—2
Jerome V. C. Smith,	Conway, N. H., July 20, 1800.	Aug. 20, 1879.	1854–55—2
Alexander H. Rice,	Newton, Aug. 30, 1818.	July 22, 1895.	1856–57—2
Frederic W. Lincoln, Jr.,	Boston, Feb. 27, 1817.	Sept. 13, 1898.	1858–60—3
Joseph M. Wightman,	Boston, Oct. 19, 1812.	Jan. 25, 1885.	1861–62—2
Frederic W. Lincoln,	See above.	See above.	1863–66—4
Otis Norcross,	Boston, Nov. 2, 1811.	Sept. 5, 1882.	1867 —1
Nathaniel B. Shurtleff,	Boston, June 29, 1810.	Oct. 17, 1874.	1868–70—3
William Gaston,	Killingly, Conn., Oct. 3, 1820.	Jan. 19, 1894	1871–72—2
Henry L. Pierce.	Stoughton, Mass., Aug. 23, 1825.	Dec. 17, 1896.	1873 —1
Samuel C. Cobb,	Taunton, May 22, 1826.	Feb. 18, 1891.	1874–76—3

Name.	Place and Date of Birth.	Died.	Term of Service.
Frederick O. Prince,	Boston, Jan. 18, 1818.	———	1877 —1
Henry L. Pierce,	See above.	See above.	1878 —1
Frederick O. Prince,	See above.	———	1879–81—3
Samuel A. Green,	Groton, March 16, 1830.	———	1882 —1
Albert Palmer,	Candia, N. H., Jan. 17, 1831.	May 21, 1887.	1883 —1
Augustus P. Martin,	Abbot, Me., Nov. 23, 1835.	———	1884 —1
Hugh O'Brien,	Ireland, July 13, 1827.	Aug. 1, 1895.	1885–88—4
Thomas N. Hart,	North Reading, Jan. 20, 1829.	———	1889–90—1
Nathan Matthews, Jr.,	Boston, March 28, 1854.	———	1891–94—4
Edwin U. Curtis,	Roxbury, March 26, 1861.	———	1895 —1
Josiah Quincy,	Quincy, Oct. 15, 1859.	———	1896–99—4
Thomas N. Hart,	See above.	———	1900–01—2
Patrick A. Collins,	Ireland, March 12, 1844.	———	1902–03—2

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.

"Greater Boston" comprises the city of Boston and a district within a radius of ten miles from the City Hall, with a population of 1,750,000 and a valuation of $2,100,000,000, Jan. 1, 1901. According to the United States census of 1900, Boston had a population of 560,892; Cambridge, 91,886; Lynn, 68,513; Somerville, 61,643; Chelsea, 34,072; Malden, 33,664; Newton, 33,587; Waltham, 23,481; Quincy, 23,899; Everett, 24,336; Brookline, 19,935; Medford, 18,244; Woburn, 14,254; Melrose, 12,962; Hyde Park, 13,244; Wakefield, 9,290; Watertown, 9,706; Revere, 10,395; Arlington, 8,603; Dedham, 7,457; Stoneham, 6,197; Winchester, 7,248; Milton, 6,578; Saugus, 5,084; Winthrop, 6,058; Lexington, 3,831; Swampscott, 4,548; Belmont, 3,929; making thirteen cities and fifteen towns with a population of 1,123,536.

Its geographical area is two hundred and seventy-three and seven-hundredths square miles in these twenty-eight municipalities.

METROPOLITAN PARK SYSTEM.

Middlesex Fells Reservation. On Feb. 2, 1894, there were taken 1,583 acres of land (by the Acts of 1893): in the cities of Malden, (61 acres); Medford, (362 acres); towns of Winchester, (287 acres); Stoneham, (668 acres) and Mel-

(Geo. H. Walker & Co., Boston.) BLUE HILL OBSERVATORY. (Not open to the public.)

rose, (205 acres); which with the water reservation in the vicinity of Spot Pond, and the Winchester Reservoirs completed the Middlesex Reservation of 3,022.43 acres. There are in the reservation two well-marked north and south valleys. The eastern valley is marked by Spot Pond, Wright's Pond and Intervale Brook, and the western by the Winchester reservoir and Bowery Brook. Spot Pond has an elevation of one hundred and forty-eight feet above tide water and supplies three municipalities with water; and the Winchester Reservoirs are a little higher. Pine Hill two hundred and forty feet high; Silver Mine Hill, and Winthrop Hill culminates northward in Bear Hill three hundred and twenty feet high. The largest area of continuously high land is found in the southeastern part of the Fells, an area of nearly a square mile, rising above the two hundred feet contour and culminating in Cairn Hill three hundred feet high.

The early name of this region was "The Rocks" and afterward until a recent period "The Five Mile Woods." In 1634 Governor Craddock was granted lands. His property of about 3,500 acres included a large share of the southern part of the Fells. Great quantities of timber cut in this locality were transported to Medford to be used in the construction of ships on the banks of the Mystic River, the first ship was constructed in the colony, when the Blessing of the Bay was launched, and here also Governor Craddock's agents began the construction of vessels as early as 1634.

Blue Hills Reservation. On Dec. 29, 1893, the eastern and east middle sections of the reservation were taken by the commission, followed on Jan. 5, 1894, by the taking of the west middle sections, the reservation having an area in the city of Quincy of 2,530 acres; the towns of Milton 1,314 acres and Canton 109 acres, thereby completing the Blue Hills Reservation, with an area of 3,953 acres.

A gift of six hundred and ninty-seven acres of woods and beautiful intervales south of Great Blue Hill, and almost surrounded by Ponkapoag Pond, was received under the will of the late Henry L. Pierce. This estate at Ponkapoag village, is partly in Canton and partly in Randolph. The homestead with one hundred and fifty-seven acres of land is subject to life estates; the remainder, consisting of five hundred and forty acres of woodland and meadow, is immediately available for park purposes. The highest point of land of the Great Blue Hill is six hundred and thirty-five feet above tide water; the range of hills is the most prominent topographical feature of eastern Massachusetts, and of the entire seacoast from New Hampshire line to Florida. On the summit of the hill is a private meteorological station which was established in 1885 and since maintained by A. Lawrence Rotch.

Stony Brook Woods. On April 30, 1894, the first takings were made for this reservation, including a portion of the West Roxbury Parkway; finally on Sept. 6, the last takings were made, making a total of two hundred and eighty-five acres in Hyde Park, and one hundred and ninety acres in West Roxbury four hundred and seventy-five acres in all.

Geo. H. Walker & Co., Boston.

MYSTIC VALLEY PARKWAY, WINCHESTER.

This reservation was connected with the Boston Park System by both commissions taking at the same time land for a parkway, extending from the Arnold Arboretum to the Stony Brook Woods Reservation by the way of Bellevue Hill. These two takings made Oct. 18, 1894, included an area of one hundred and fifty-six acres of that portion of the parkway between Weld Street and Washington Street, being the Bellevue Hill section of the Metropolitan Commission. The section from Weld Street to the Arnold A·boretum was taken by the Boston Park Commission.

Bellevue Hill rises three hundred and forty-seven feet above tide water and is the highest point of land in Boston. In the centre of the reservation directly south of Bellevue Hill is Turtle Pond, from which Stony Brook flows south and southeast through a wilderness. Turtle Pond is one hundred and thirty feet above tide water, while the rocky hills rising abruptly around the basin have heights ranging from a little less than two hundred feet in the Perch, two hundred and twenty-two feet in the Overbrook Hill, two hundred and forty-four feet in Milkweed Hill and two hundred and fifty-six feet in Bearberry Hill.

Beaver Brook. Famous in song and story for its beautiful scenery, with ponds and silver pools, miniature rapids and water falls, its banks covered with wild plants and hardy flowering shrubs, its waters winding through the forest, appearing here and there in the openings, giving an ever changing landscape. "On Jan. 27, 1631–32, the governor (Winthrop) and some company with him went up the Charles River about eight miles above Watertown. They named the first brook on the north side of the river, Beaver Brook, because the beaver had shorn down divers great trees there, and made divers dams across the brook."

Revere Beach Reservation comprises all of Revere Beach and land in Winthrop, containing a total of 66.19 acres. The taking of this beautiful beach, ensures the keeping of all objectionable features from the ocean front, and the construction of a wide parkway along the rear of the beach for a number of miles; the whole subject to restrictions.

Lowell Memorial Park. A field in Cambridge at the rear of "Elmwood," bought as a memorial to James Russell Lowell; has been transferred to the care of the Metropolitan Park Commission, one-third of the purchase money having been paid by the Commonwealth and the remaining two-thirds by popular subscription. The track contains 140,000 square feet of land.

Mystic Valley Parkway. The town of Winchester and the city of Boston purchased lands near the Winchester Station, where the parkway was laid out. This land has been transferred to the Metropolitan Park Commission, and the Metropolitan Water Board has now succeeded the city of Boston as the owner of the Mystic Water System, comprising part of the Abbajona River, the Upper Mystic Lakes and adjacent lands. These lands and waters will be used as a part of the Mystic Valley Parkway.

Geo. H. Walker & Co., Boston.

RAVINE ROAD, MIDDLESEX FELLS.

Neponset River Parkway. It is designed to connect the Blue Hills with the Stony Brook Woods Reservation, and thence by the West Roxbury Parkway with the Boston Park System at the Arnold Arboretum. The first section of this connection was acquired in 1898, and extends from Mother Brook at the southerly end of the Stony Brook Woods Reservation to Hyde Park Avenue in Readville, a part of Hyde Park. Lands for the second section of the parkway up the banks of the Neponset River to Paul's Bridge were acquired in 1898.

Charles River Reservation. A frontage of nineteen miles has been secured between Newton Upper Falls and Dedham, comprising 555.56 acres, and other sections along the river banks will soon be secured.

Middlesex Fells Parkway. From Broadway, Somerville, to Beaver Dam and Pine Hill, Middlesex Fells. Reservation four miles long.

The area of all the reservations taken to Jan. 1, 1899, comprises Blue Hills, 4,777.84 acres; Middlesex Fells, 3,022.43 acres, (including 1,200 acres of holdings of water boards, under the care and control of the commission); Stony Brook Woods, 460.64 acres; Charles River, 555.26 acres; Beaver Brook, 58.08; Hemlock Gorge (Charles River), 24.46 acres; Revere Beach, 66.19 acres; King's Beach, 3.91 acres; West Roxbury Parkway, 156 acres, making a grand total of 7,904.81 acres.

Revere Beach Parkway. Lands were taken for this parkway in 1897 from Charles Eliot circle, at the southern end of Revere Beach to the junction of Winthrop and Campbell avenues in Revere. During the year 1898 the remaining lands were taken for its entire length. The parkway extends from Revere Beach over the lowlands near the southern boundary of Revere, up a tidal creek known as Snake Creek, which divides Revere from Chelsea, thence over the northwesterly shoulder of Powder Horn Hill in Chelsea to the Everett line, thence down into the lowlands near the junction of the main line and Saugus branch of the Eastern Division of the Boston & Maine Railroad, thence over the Saugus Branch to the marshes beyond, thence across the Malden River and Wellington marshes in Medford to the southerly base of Wellington Hill, where it joins the Middlesex Fells Parkway at a point opposite the junction of the Mystic River Reservation with the Fellsway.

By this triple junction all the principal reservations and parkways of the Metropolitan System north of Boston are connected.

The Revere Beach Parkway is 5.24 miles long, of which .482 mile is in the city of Medford, 1.653 miles in the city of Everett, .814 mile in the city of Chelsea, and 2.291 miles in the town of Revere.

Nantasket Beach Reservation. By an act of the Legislature, the commission was authorized to take a portion of Nantasket Beach in the town of Hull, not exceeding five thousand six hundred feet in length and adjacent lands, water and rights, therein including Strait's Pond.

A tract five thousand five hundred feet in length, extending from Atlantic Hill, going north between the county roads and the water, and all the buildings, lands on the other side of the roads, wharf and railroad station have been taken. On the beach it is proposed to lease the Nantasket Hotel and to utilize other buildings. The steamboat wharf and railroad station will be used for business purposes. The beach front is a little over a mile long.

Neponset River Reservation. The river enters the Metropolitan District between Canton and Dedham through the wide-spreading tract of lowland known as the Fowle Meadows. From Paul's Bridge to Green Lodge Street these meadows have been included in the takings made along the river.

Near the mouth of the river, below Milton Lower Mills Falls, are the Neponset marshes, lying partly in Milton and partly in Boston. All the marshes and several small pieces of upland lying between Milton Lower Falls and Granite Avenue have been taken. Takings have been made along the river banks from the Hyde Park Water Company's works to Milton Lower Mills. The Neponset River Reservation contains 920.01 acres, of which 7.40 acres are in Westwood, 234.70 acres in Dedham, 265.41 acres in Canton, 261.71 acres in Milton, 69.43 acres in Hyde Park, and 81.36 acres in Boston. The distance from Green Lodge Street, Canton, to Granite Avenue, Milton, along the river is ten miles.

METROPOLITAN WATER.

The Met opolitan Water Board was established under the provisions of Chapter 488 of the acts of the year 1895. Under this act, it is the duty of the board to construct, maintain and operate a system of water works, in accordance with plans and recommendations submitted by the State Board of Health in that year, and the board was to supply a sufficient supply of pure water for the cities of Boston, Chelsea, Everett, Malden, Medford, Newtons and Somerville, and the towns of Belmont, Hyde Park, Melrose, Revere, Watertown and Winthrop. The act further requires that other cities and towns, any part of which are within ten miles of the State House, shall be admitted into the Metropolitan Water District on such payment of money as the board shall determine, and also provide to supply water to companies using pipes and water systems in towns within said ten miles, and for permitting the board to furnish water to still other cities and towns and water companies.

The Legislature authorized the issue of bonds to the extent of $27,000,000, the proceeds to be applied to carrying out the purposes of the act.

The great features of the scheme were the construction of a dam and storage reservoir upon the south branch of the Nashua River, the taking of the waters of that river and diverting them into the Sudbury System of the city of

Boston, and the making of the waters of the south branch of the Nashua River, in connection with the waters of the Cochituate and Sudbury Systems belonging to the city of Boston, available for the whole Metropolitan District as their future water supply.

The entire water works for the supply and storage of water for the city of Boston, west of the Chestnut Hill Reservoir and Spot Pond and the lands immediately surrounding the pond, were taken by the board the first day of January, 1898, and the board began supplying water to the city of Boston and several other cities and towns in the Metropolitan Water District. The Sudbury Reservoir when completed will, with the completion of the Wachusett Reservoir, be by far the largest storage reservoir in New England; will have an area of about two square miles, an average depth of nineteen feet, and will have a storage capacity of about 7,500,000,000 gallons.

Chestnut Hill Pumping Station, when all the additions are made, the maximum daily capacity of the engines will be 70,000,000 gallons for the high service and 105,000,000 gallons for the low service.

The construction of the Wachusett Dam at Clinton, and of the Wachusett Reservoir, will afford a storage capacity surpassed in the world by only the Periyar Reservoir in India.

The board in anticipation of the takings to be made of the works of Boston, deemed it advisable to change in some respects the designations which had been applied to the various dams, reservoirs and aqueducts, not only of those built by the city of Boston, but of those in process of construction by the board. The names of the reservoirs are given as follows:

Wachusett Reservoir. The reservoir, building upon the south branch of the Nashua River, called hitherto the Nashua Reservoir in Clinton, Boylston, West Boylston and Sterling.

Sudbury Reservoir. The reservoir begun by the city of Boston in Southborough and Marlborough, hitherto known as Reservoir No. 5.

Framingham Reservoir No. 1. The Boston Sudbury System, hitherto known as Basin No. 1, Framingham.

Framingham Reservoir No. 2. The reservoir in Framingham and Ashland, hitherto known as Basin No. 2.

Framingham Reservoir No. 3. The reservoir in Framingham, hitherto known as Basin No. 3.

Ashland Reservoir. The reservoir in Ashland, hitherto known as Basin No. 4.

Hopkinton Reservoir. The reservoir in Hopkinton and Ashland, hitherto known as Basin No. 6.

Whitehall Reservoir. The reservoir in Hopkinton, hitherto known as Whitehall Pond.

The Cochituate Lake.
The Chestnut Hill Reservoir.
Spot Pond.

METROPOLITAN SEWERS.

The Board of Metropolitan Sewerage Commissioners was created by Chapter 439, Acts of 1889, and we present a short description and review of the work accomplished by the board since its organization.

The opening of the Neponset Valley System in 1898, marks the completion of the third large system of Metropolitan sewers now completed and operated by the Commonwealth, and together with the Charles River and North Metropolitan Systems, affords relief for twenty-two cities and towns of the Metropolitan district.

These three systems, traversing the valleys of the Neponset, Charles and Mystic Rivers, discharge directly or indirectly with tide water, the Neponset Valley and Charles River Systems through the Boston main drainage at Moon Island and the North Metropolitan System through its output into deep tidal currents off Deer Island The work of constructing these systems was entered upon in 1890, soon after the organization of the board, and has progressed steadily until its practical completion in the early part of 1898. The Charles River System, completed first, was built practically as outlined by the State Board of Health in its report on drainage of the Charles and Mystic Rivers (1889) and sewers with the exception of the cities of Cambridge and Somerville, all the cities and towns in the Charles River valley from Waltham to and including part of the Back Bay district of the city of Boston. The length of this system is 8.098 miles. Its course beginning at Waltham, runs in general parallel to and close by the banks of the Charles River, discharging into the Boston improved sewerage at a point in Huntington Avenue opposite Gainsborough Street. Surveys were made in the fall of 1890, and ground was broken for construction in the spring of 1891, and the system was completed in the spring of 1892.

The North Metropolitan System serves the cities and towns of the Metropolitan district, situated in the valley of the Mystic River and so much of Charles River valley as lies north of the Charles River and its tributaries, and has a total length of 49.626 miles, necessitating the operation of four pumping plants, one at North Somerville, one at Charlestown, another at East Boston, and one at Deer Island, near the outfall. The main line begining at Stoneham, traverses the valleys of the Malden and Mystic Rivers, is joined by four separate branches, and continues through East Boston and Winthrop to the outfall off the easterly end of Deer Island.

The North Metropolitan System, with the exception of the extensions, Wakefield, Stoneham, Lexington, Malden and Everett branches (which are now nearly completed) was completed and in operation early in 1896. In the same year work was begun upon the Neponset Valley System, the last of the systems constructed by the board. This system serves a district including six cities and towns situated in the Neponset and Charles River valleys, and is near the Charles River, Mother Brook and Neponset River from Newton and Brookline at its upper end to a point in Central Avenue, Dorchester, discharging into the Dorchester interception of the Boston main drainage works near Granite Bridge. The system was practically completed and put into operation during the year 1898, and has a total length of 11.30 miles. The entire cost of the systems thus far constructed, including land damages, is as follows:

North Metropolitan System	$5,116,695.63
Charles River System	789,134.27
Neponset Valley System	821,602.32
Making the total expenditures to date of . .	$6,727,432.22

The Legislature appropriated $30,000 in 1898, to carry forward the investigation upon the proposed high level sewer for the relief of the Charles River and Neponset valleys, and the work is still in progress.

STATE HIGHWAYS.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts since 1893, has undertaken to construct first-class highways throughout the state, under certain conditions. The number of miles of road completed to the present time is two hundred and six miles, and one hundred and sixty-two miles have been accepted by the commission. No formal acceptance of a road is made until it has been in actual use by the public for three months from the date of the declaration of the engineer in charge of the division in which the road is located, then the highway is completed.

RAILROADS.

Boston & Maine Railroad, largest railway system in New England, owns leases and operates 1,210.03 miles of road. The Western Division is the original Boston & Maine Railroad, formed in 1842, and its connections. The Eastern Division, the old Eastern Railroad, chartered in 1836, and its connections. The

Geo. H. Walker & Co., Boston. ELEVATED RAILWAY AND STATION FROM CITY SQUARE.

Northern Division, the Boston & Lowell and Concord Railroad, and its system in northern New England, connecting with Canada and the West. The original Boston & Lowell Railroad chartered in 1830, and opened in 1835. Terminal facilities on the Mystic River front in Charlestown with large docks and grain elevator.

Boston & Fitchburg Railroad, chartered 1842, opened 1845, total length of lines owned, leased and operated by the company four hundred and thirty-six miles. The Hoosac Tunnel, acquired from the state in 1887. Northern points in Canada reached through leased roads. Boston freight terminal at deep water, at docks in Charlestown. Leased to B. & M.

Boston & Albany Railroad. Successor of the Boston & Worcester railways, chartered in 1831. Opened to Newton 1834; completed to Worcester 1835; and the Western from Worcester to the New York line completed in 1841. Total length of line now owned, leased and operated 375.70 miles. The corporation owns and operates the Grand Junction Railroad, making deep water connections at East Boston, where are extensive wharves and grain elevators. By vote of the directors this road was leased to the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Nov. 8, 1900.

Old Colony Division, N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., chartered 1844; the original line between Boston and Plymouth, and is now the second largest railway system in New England. It covers the southeastern section of Massachusetts; and the western part of the state through leased lines; Rhode Island and Connecticut through the Providence Division, (The old Boston & Providence R. R. chartered in 1831), and New York, by the all-rail Shore Line, and the Fall River, Providence and Stonington Sound steamboat lines. The system includes five hundred and seventy-seven miles of railroad. In 1893, the entire road was leased to the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Company.

New York and New England Railroad. Organized 1873, successor of the Boston, Hartford & Erie Railroad, organized 1863. The total length of leased and operated lines is about six hundred miles. The system has been leased to the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Company, and the depot corner of Summer and Federal Streets has been removed and the site is now occupied by the great Southern Terminal Station.

Electric Railways have been constructed throughout the eastern part of Massachusetts from New Hampshire line to Buzzards Bay and beyond Worcester.

In Boston all lines have been consolidated under the name of Boston Elevated Railway Company. This line has leased the subway for twenty years and has constructed heavy elevated tracks from Sullivan Square, Charlestown, to the subway on Causeway Street, and from the entrance of the subway at Pleasant Street to the Elevated Railway terminal station, Dudley Street, Roxbury and through Atlantic Avenue to the Terminal Station.

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REVERE BEACH.

The Charlestown terminal station at Sullivan Square is a large steel-frame structure, with front of brick and stone.

The City Square elevated station is a steel-frame structure covered with copper. From this station the line runs over the substantial new bridge across the Charles River to the entrance of the subway on Causeway Street, opposite the Union Station, and along Atlantic Avenue to the terminal station and thence to Dudley Street terminal.

On leaving the subway at Pleasant Street the line continues to the southern terminal of the elevated road, the large station on Dudley Street, Roxbury.

NORTH SHORE.

Winthrop. Incorporated March 27, 1852, a peninsula with about eight miles of beach. The Deane Winthrop house is the oldest in the town. The government has built a powerful mortar battery on the heights commanding the shore and the northern approach to Boston harbor. A battery of heavy guns will be mounted on Grover's Cliff, below the mortar battery.

The vicinity of the ocean shore is crowded with summer cottages, and the center of the town has been built up and is occupied by permanent residents.

Reached by the Winthrop branch of the Revere Beach and Lynn Railway.

Revere. Incorporated March 24, 1871, as North Chelsea; name changed to Revere, April 3, 1871. Revere is famous for its beautiful beach, which is several miles long, lying between Winthrop and Nahant, the Point of Pines being the northern termination of the beach. The Metropolitan Park Commission have taken the entire shore from Grover's Cliff to the Point of Pines, removing all objectionable objects and clearing off the beach. A beautiful, broad parkway has been constructed some distance from high water mark, and follows the line of the entire ocean front.

The handsome new Town Hall, old Yeamen's House, and the ancient Pratt house are objects of interest.

Reached by the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn Railway, which runs along the edge of the beach.

Nahant. Settled in 1637; incorporated May 29, 1853; a select watering place. Agassiz, Prescott, Wendell Phillips, Eliot, Longfellow, Henry Cabot Lodge and others of note have frequented this beautiful summer resort.

Egg Rock is eighty-six feet above sea level. Long Beach is a fine beach to Lynn. Pulpit Rock and Natural Bridge are objects of interest.

A rocky promontory, the oldest watering place on the north shore, Bass Point, is the southwestern point of the peninsula.

Lynn. Settled in 1637, now a city of 55,000 inhabitants; site of the first iron works in the United States, at Saugus; Moll Pitcher dwelt near High Rock. The oldest burying ground and the Quaker burying ground are objects of great interest. The large City Hall is near Lynn Common, where the beautiful soldiers' monument stands, erected in memory of the soldiers who died in 1861–65. Pine Grove Cemetery is the modern ground of the city, and is kept in excellent order. The old Hathorne house is now used for the Lynn Hospital.

Swampscott. Settled in 1637; incorporated 1852. King's Beach and Whale's Beach are reached by the road which runs from Ocean Street. A favorite summer resort.

Marblehead. Settled in 1629; incorporated May 2, 1649; one of the oldest towns in New England. The principal vocation of the inhabitants since its first settlement has been as seamen in fishing vessels, privateers, and coasting vessels. Over 1,200 men served in the army and navy in the Revolutionary war. The greatest object of interest is the old burying ground on the hill, where the first settlers are buried. Brig. Gen. John Glover, one of the bravest and most distinguished officers of the Revolution, who died in 1797, is buried here. Capt. James Mugford, who fought with one small vessel, a large British fleet, was killed during the fight and buried here. He died May 19, 1776. James Dennis Hammond, one of the heroes of the frigate, Constitution, died 1849, also a large number of soldiers and sailors of the Revolution buried here.

In Grove Street burying ground, Col. Azor Orne was buried.

Abbott Hall, built 1877 from a fund left by Benjamin Abbott. All the town offices and Public Library are in this building.

St. Michael's Episcopal Church and small burying ground adjoining Church founded 1714. One of the early rectors, Rev. David Mosson, settled in Virginia. He performed the marriage ceremony between George Washington and the widow Custis. Nearly opposite the North Church, Elbridge Gerry, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born. He was governor of Massachusetts and vice President of the United States, and is buried in Washington, D. C., where he died.

On Front Street, old Tucker house, 1640; Glover Street, house of Col. Jonathan Glover; 169 Washington Street, mansion of Col. Jeremiah Lee, 1776; Old Powder House, 1755; Orne Street, site of Fountain Inn and Well; old Town House, 1727; Orne house, Franklin and Washington Streets; Old Fort Burying Hill; the Old Tavern; Col. William R. Lee, of the Revolution, lived in a house south of the Common; Capt. James Mugford, who captured the British powder ship, and was afterwards killed, lived on the corner of Back and Mugford Streets; old Custom House; Fort Sewall; The Old Brig, Orne Street corner of Pond Street; Parson Barnard's house, Franklin Street; Castle Rock; Marblehead Neck; Marblehead Light; the Churn or Spouting Horn.

Salem, (Old Naumkeag) settled 1626; incorporated 1629. Noted in early times for the persecution of witches, and Witch Hill, where these innocent people were executed, has a mournful interest. The gallows was erected on a portion of the hill still shown as the spot where nearly a score of men and women were hung. In the new brick Court House may be seen the witch documents containing the testimony against the accused and what evidence that could be given in their behalf by their friends. The witch pins are also in the court house. In the old County Jail, from 1763 to 1813, 4 Federal Street, beams from the old jail where the witches were confined may be seen. Salem also persecuted the Quakers.

The port of Salem formerly had control of all the East India trade, and the wharves and warehouses held the products of the East before the goods were distributed to other ports. This trade was a source of great wealth to the town.

Salem Willows, a narrow strip of land forming the northern boundary of Salem harbor, is a great resort for excursionists during the summer.

The objects of interest: The Charter Street Burying Ground; Broad Street Burying Ground; Roger Williams's house corner Essex and North Streets, (sometimes called the Witch House) 1635–36; house in which Lafayette and Washington were entertained, 138 Federal Street; Essex Institute, founded 1848, 132 Essex Street, a large library and collection of paintings and prints appertaining to the history of Essex County. In the rear stands the old building of the Puritan meeting house, used by the first church from 1634 to 1670, and afterwards for a school and a tavern. It has a pointed roof and a small gallery, and a collection of curiosities. Peabody Academy of Science, 161 Essex Street. East Indian Marine Hall (built 1824) has an immense collection in Essex County natural history, East Indian, African, Japanese and other curiosities, with a full collection of relics relating to the maritime history of the ports of Essex County. Endowed by George Peabody in 1867, with $140,000.

Plummer Hall, 134 Essex Street, is the site of W. H. Prescott's birthplace, occupied by the Athenæum Library of 25,000 books. Timothy Pickering, a member of Washington's Cabinet, resided in the fine colonial house on Broad Street, near Cambridge Street, built 1649, and still held in the Pickering family. Nathaniel Bowditch was born in the house in the rear of 14 Brown Street. Gen. F. W. Lander lived at 5 Barton Square. The fine colonial mansion 365 Essex Street was built in 1747 by Cabot. On the First Church is a tablet, showing the site of the First Provincial Congress in 1774. A monument commemorates the affair of 1775, when Lieut. Col. Leslie and three hundred British troops were held up by the Salem Militia, the first actual resistance to the King's troops in America. A bronze tablet, corner of Washington and Lynde Streets, shows the place of the trials for witchcraft in 1792. Old Daland House 1652; Hawthorn's birthplace, 27 Union Street; South Meeting House; Har-

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THE NEWBURYPORT BRIDGE (CHAIN BRIDGE).

mony Grove Cemetery; Stone Court House, Deeds and Probate. The armory of the Salem Cadets, organized 1785, 136 Essex Street, is on the site of Gov. Simon Bradstreet's house. The Public Library building, Essex and Monroe Streets, has 30,000 books and some paintings. Custom House, burnt in 1818. At 34 Turner Street, stands "The House of the Seven Gables." The battle between the Chesapeake and Shannon was fought off Salem Shore.

Beverly. Incorporated Oct. 14, 1668; incorporated as a city March 23, 1894. West Beach and Mingo Beach; Essex Bridge; Ferry, established 1636, Salem to Beverly; Roger Conant House, 463 Cabot Street; Parsonage, Rev. John Hale, 1690, his wife last person accused of witchcraft, 33 Hale Street. Rev. John Chipman's house, 634 Cabot Street, first minister of North Beverly, 1715; First Parish Church, 1770, with Revere Bell and Ancient Clock, 217 Cabot Street, church incorporated 1667; Mansion of John Cabot, 1779, now Historical Society Building, 117 Cabot Street; Seth Norwood's house, built by George Cabot, 1783; Washington entertained here. Church and old burying ground, North Beverly; Historical Elm; Dr. O. W. Holmes's residence, Hale Street; Soldiers' Monument, junction of Abbott and Endicott Streets, thirty-six feet high, dedicated Oct. 13, 1882. The first cotton factory in the United States was erected at North Beverly. Beverly was originally a part of Salem. The fishing business was formerly the principal occupation of the people, but it is now an important shoe manufacturing city. Between Beverly and Gloucester are Pride's Crossing and Beverly Farms, and West Manchester, Manchester and Magnolia lie beyond. At Manchester-by-the-sea is the noted Singing Beach.

Gloucester. Settled in 1633, and has always been the principal fishing port in the United States. Eastern Point, Bay View and Lanesville are easily reached by electric cars. Eastern Point forms the easterly boundary of Gloucester Harbor, and on the ocean side the Summer resorts, Bass Rocks and Good Harbor Beach, have a number of hotels and many cottages.

Newburyport. Settled 1635; laid out as the "Port" 1642. Incorporated as Newburyport 1764. Previous to the Revolution the trade with the French West Indies was very profitable.

Oldtown Burying Ground, 1643, site of First Oldtown Church; The Noyes House, 1646, West India or Lovell's Lane; Spencer Pierce House; Garrison House, 1650, Little's Lane; The Coffin House, 1654; Tappan's House, 1670, on Tappan's Lane; The Pillsbury House, 1651; Emery's Tavern in 1812; The Belleville Burying Ground, 1684, site of Queen Anne's Chapel, 1712; St. Paul's Church, 1738–1800; Wolf Tavern, Davenport's Inn, 1722, corner of Fish (State Street) and Thread Needle Alley; Lord Timothy Dexter's House; Old South Church, 1746, with cenotaph to George Whitefield, and Whispering Gallery; The Arnold Tablet; The Old Elm, nearly two hundred years old; Oldtown Church, Carr's Island; First Ferry, 1648; Parker River Bridge.

Newburyport sent seven hundred and seventeen enlisted men to the Revolutionary army. A large number of ships have been built in town for the merchant service and the navy. Church of First Religious Society, 1801; Marine Museum, State Street; Birthplace of William Lloyd Garrison; Atkinson Park; Fountain Park.

The Newburyport Bridge. In 1826 a charter was obtained for this bridge. It crosses the Merrimack River from the foot of Summer Street to the Salisbury Shore, and was finished in 1827 at a cost of $70,000 and opened on the first of September that year. Abutments with stone walls project from either shore. That on the Newburyport side is two hundred and forty and that on the Salisbury side one hundred and eighty-seven yards long. The bridge rests on three abutments and on four piers built of stone, and is further supported by chains passing over the tops of pyramids erected on the piers and under the centres of the arches. The span of the centre arch is eighty-three yards. The bridge is built in two distinct longitudinal parts, so that, in case of accident to one, the passage of the river will not be interrupted. Whole length of bridge three-sevenths of a mile. This bridge was a toll bridge until 1868.

The House occupied by Rev. George Whitefield where he died was on School Street.

Essex Merrimack Bridge, connecting what was Newbury with Salisbury, is now within the limits of Newburyport. Completed July 4, 1793. Was a toll bridge until 1868.

SOUTH SHORE.

Crow Point is reached by steamboats which run from Rowe's Wharf to Hull, Nantasket and Hingham. It is laid out as a summer resort, the cottages leased for the season or owned by the summer occupants. This locality was for many years a famous resort for picnic parties, clambakes, boating and fishing.

Hull, stands at the end of the peninsula, which extends north from the South Shore, forming a natural breakwater and protection to Boston Harbor. The little fort on the Hill was planned by Lafayette and many French troops were buried on the ocean-front base of the hill. Point Allerton presents a magnificent view. There are several large hotels and a large number of summer cottages. On the hill the U. S. Government have planned for the erection of heavy batteries to command the south channel of the harbor.

Nantasket Beach is one of the most beautiful beaches in the world, sweeping the shore in one majestic curve for four miles. In fine weather the beach presents a lively sight with bathers, strolling parties and handsome carriages driving along the smooth, hard sand. The taking of this superb beach was included in the original plan of the Metropolitan Park Commission, and the necessary steps have been taken to cause the beach and the adjoining land for some distance to be included in this years' takings for park reservations.

Jerusalem Road, one of the famous roads in New England, may also be taken as a boulevard, thus providing an ocean reservation for the South Shore, similar to Revere Beach and Boulevard at the North Shore.

Hingham. Established Sept. 2, 1635; one of the oldest maritime towns in the state. On the hill stands the oldest church in use in New England, built in 1681, and has a pyramidal roof and belfry. Maj. Gen. Benjamin Lincoln of the Continental army is buried in the old burying ground. John A. Andrew, the great war governor of the state, is also buried there. Also the home of John D. Long, ex-governor, congressman, and the present able secretary of the United States Navy. Strangers to the town will be greatly interested in the old mansions with their gardens, and the beautiful drives through the vicinity, Jerusalem Road, Glad Tidings Plain, Queen Anne Corner, Liberty Plain, Assinippi, King Oak Hill and Old Spain.

Cohasset was a part of Hingham, established as a town August 23, 1775. Is twenty miles from Boston by railroad, and may be reached from Nantasket by carriage over Jerusalem Road. It has a rocky ocean front, and off the shore is the famous Minot's Ledge lighthouse, a tower of heavy stone with a powerful light, built on the rock; the site of the iron lighthouse which was destroyed with its keepers, by a great gale April 16, 1851.

Scituate. Established Oct. 4, 1636; has a small harbor with bluffs and beaches. Near South Scituate is the estate, the original of the "Old Oaken Bucket." Samuel Wadsworth, the poet, lived here with his stepfather, whose name was Worthy, and in 1817 wrote the famous poem. The estate is now owned by one of the family.

Marshfield, early Rexhame, but changed to Marshfield, March 1, 1642; a quiet shore town and a favorite resort for fishing, yachting and gunning. The summer home and farm of Daniel Webster, and where he died and was buried. The Brant Rock House is directly on the beach.

Duxbury, Established June 7, 1637, as common land; one of the oldest towns of Plymouth Colony. Here was the home of John Alden, Elder William Brewster, Capt. Miles Standish and many other Pilgrims. On Captain's Hill stands a high, round, stone tower, erected as a memorial to Myles Standish, who lived close to the hill.

Plymouth. Settled in 1620 by the Pilgrims who came in the Mayflower. One of the most interesting places to visit in New England. The Plymouth steamboat makes a round trip daily from Boston, passing out Boston Harbor,

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PLYMOUTH ROCK.

along the South Shore to Plymouth. Plymouth is also reached by the Old Colony Railroad at the South Union Station.

Plymouth Rock and the original landing place are at the base of Cole's Hill, and a granite canopy stands over the rock. The upper part of the canopy contains the bones of many of the Pilgrims who died during the first winter and were buried at the base of this hill. In the war of the Revolution and the war of 1812, fortifications were garrisoned on this hill.

Court House. In this building are kept many valuable documents, the patent document and records of the Colony, the will of Myles Standish, etc.

Pilgrim Hall. Within this building a large museum of Pilgrim memorials and curiosities are kept.

Burial Hill. Here is the site of the ancient fort which served as a meeting house, and the Pilgrims attended fully armed and equipped for any sudden onslaught from the savages. The ancient burial ground is kept in excellent condition, and all around may be seen on the old slate tablets, familiar names of the Pilgrims.

The National Monument to the Pilgrims was erected in 1888. The total height of the monument is eighty-one feet, designed by Hammatt Billings, and is one of the finest monuments in the world.

Plymouth Beach forms the outer protection of the harbor, is more than three and a half miles long and Gurnet Light is about five miles from the rock.

Plymouth Woods, a large tract of wild wood west of the town has deer and other animals that are seldom disturbed by the hunter.

CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE VICINITY OF BOSTON.

Chelsea. Ancient Indian name, Winnisimmet; formerly a part of Boston called Romney Marsh. Incorporated as a town 1738; as a city, March 13, 1857. United States Naval Hospital, built 1827; the grounds contain an area of seventy-five acres laid out as a park, bordering on the Mystic River. On Powder Horn Hill, two hundred and twenty feet high, stands the Soldiers' Home, established by the state of Massachusetts, where three hundred and fifty to four hundred veterans of the civil war are maintained. The Fitz Public Library has a large number of books and pamphlets.

Malden. Originally a part of Charlestown; incorporated as a town 1649; incorporated as a city June 19, 1881. Site of the Old Mill, 1640; Sandy Bank Landing Place, 1649; Nowell grant, two hundred acres, 1634; Bell Rock, site

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PUBLIC LIBRARY, MALDEN.

of first meeting house, 1649; site of Joseph Hill's house, 1649; old parsonage, built 1724, birthplace of Adoniram Judson; Dexter place; Washington Elm; Felsmere Park; Pine Banks, one of the beautiful parks north of Boston; First Baptist Church; Public Library, gift of E. S. Converse, 35,000 books; Y. M. C. A. building and High School. One of the most prosperous and progressive of Boston's suburbs. The Auditorium was built in 1900.

Everett. Originally part of Malden; incorporated as a city 1892; Sagamore Hill in 1640; here lived Winepoyken and his Indians, 1635; site of house of John Greenland, 1640; Moulton's Island, site of house of Thomas Moulton, 1640; site of Maverick's fortified house, 1625; Penny Ferry, 1640–1787; Van Voorhees mansion, 1804. Woodlawn Cemetery, incorporated 1850, contains one hundred and seventy-six acres. New England Gas and Coke Co.

Melrose was part of Malden; incorporated as a town May 3, 1850; old Upham House, built 1703; house of Jonathan Lynde, about two hundred years old; site of first church, 1818; site of first school, 1808; old Howard house, home of Jabez Lynde.

Stoneham was a part of Charlestown. Incorporated Dec. 17, 1725.

Medford. Incorporated as a town in 1630; incorporated May 31, 1892 as a city; site of first meeting house in Medford, built 1696; Craddock House, built 1634; Wilson grant, two hundred acres, 1634; Ancient Burying Ground; Old Garrison House, Indian Monument, Jonathan Burt's house, Fountain House, Tufts College, Universalist, on College Hill, with park of one hundred acres; the Royall Mansion, Medford street, built 1737; Col. Isaac Royall fled to British lines, 1775; it was the headquarters of Generals Stark, Lee and Sullivan. Craddock Bridge crosses the Mystic near Medford Square, on the line of Paul Revere's ride. In the town are the great distilleries for the manufacturing of rum. John Brooks, M. D., L. L. D., a Revolutionary soldier and governor of Massachusetts, was a native and resident of the town.

Wakefield. Name changed from South Reading, June 30, 1868; Old Burying Ground of First Parish Church, in close proximity to Lake Quannapowitt; Crystal Lake; Castle Rock, two miles from the Centre, on way to Lynn. Bancroft, Rev. Theodore Parker and Phillips Brooks were natives of the town. A beautiful park has been laid out with drives and handsome planting of trees and shrubbery.

Arlington, name changed from West Cambridge, April 30, 1867. Public Library built 1892, cost $150,000; 16,000 books. Town hall. Granite monument to two hundred and ninety-five soldiers of the town, who died in 1861-65.

Woburn, at first settlement called Charlestown Village; settled 1630; incorporated 1642; incorporated as a city 1888. Site of first meeting house built 1646. Site of bell tower. Site of first school house. First burying ground. The home of Benjamin Thompson (Count Rumford) and the Loamm

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MALDEN AUDITORIUM.

Baldwin mansion, both at North Woburn. The Winn Library, a handsome building, with a very valuable library, Revolutionary war rolls, art gallery, etc. Soldiers' Monument, 1861–65. Old Flag Tavern built 1827. Horn Pond and the land on its border have been made a park reservation by the city.

Saugus. Established Feb. 17, 1815; formerly a part of Lynn as West Parish; First church, 1736; Old Cheever house; Old Rowe house; Old Tudor house; Old Boardman house; Newburyport turnpike. An iron mine was discovered at an early period on the west bank of Saugus River, and in 1645 iron works were established there, the first in New England.

Danvers. Incorporated as a district 1752; incorporated as a town June 16, 1757. Formerly part of Salem as Salem Village. Settled by Gov. Endicott and his associates in 1628. During the Revolutionary war, four twenty-gun ships and ten privateers were built here. Gen. Israel Putnam, was a native of Danvers. Col. Hutchinson, of the Revolutionary army, was also from this town, and was at Valley Forge and Trenton, in command of a company at seige of Quebec under Wolfe, also at Lake George and Ticonderoga. Gen. Gideon Foster, Capt. Samuel Page and other patriots resided here. As early as June 5, 1774, Gen. Gage came from Boston with two companies of troops from Castle William, and had his headquarters at the mansion of Hon. R. Hooper; the troops were encamped about the house, but on Sept. 10 all returned to Boston. The town is famous for the witchcraft excitement, which commenced in 1692. Rev. George Burroughs, formerly of Roxbury, pastor of the First Congregational Church of this town in 1680–83 and Rebecca Nurse and others were executed for witchcraft on "Gallow's Hill," Salem.

Danversport. Gov. Endicott's house; Read Porter house; Page house at square; Endicott Pear Tree; the Jacobs house; Berry Tavern; Historical Society Rooms and Peabody Institute.

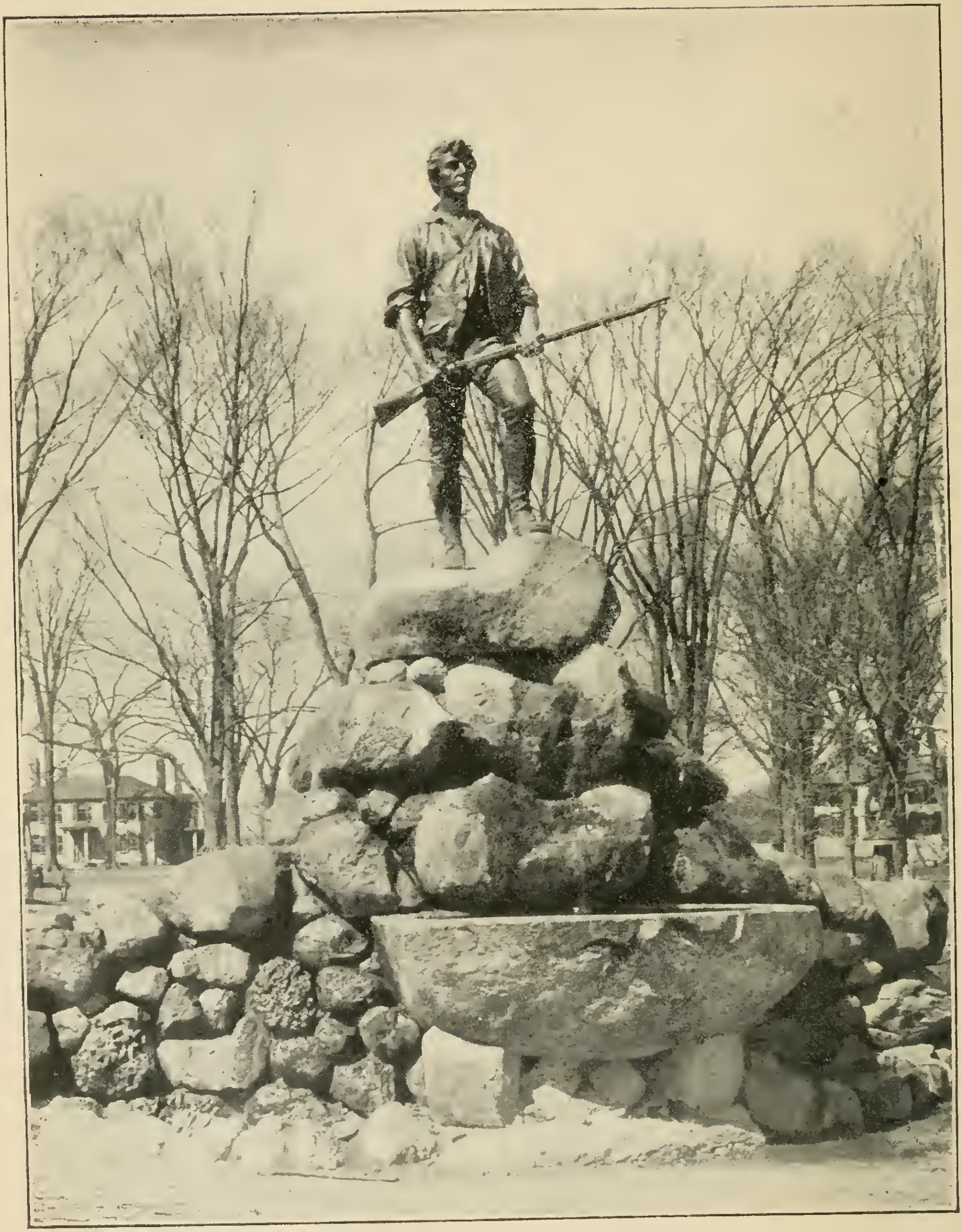
Tapleyville. Site of Parris house; Rebecca Nurse house, Grave and Monument; King Hooper Collins house and Lexington Monument.

Danvers Centre. First Church; Ingersoll-Peabody house; General Israel Putnam's birthplace; Jesse Putnam house; Old Nichols homestead (now Ferncrop Inn); Oak Knoll, a favorite home of Whittier.

Putnamville. Rev. Putnam Fowler house, Prince house, Clark house and Benjamin Putnam house.

The large asylum for the insane, belonging to the state, is located on a large hill, commanding a beautiful view of the surrounding country, and many well-known places of the first settlers are in view.

Peabody, named changed from South Danvers, April 13, 1868. Monument to minutemen stands in the square; site of Bell Tavern; ancient cemetery of the town is just over the line in Salem and is where Eliza Wharton is buried; First Church of Peabody stands in the square; Peabody Library, gift of George Pea-



Geo. H. Walker & Co., Boston. CAPT. JOHN PARKER STATUE.

body, has a large, valuable library, and here are deposited, in a very large steel safe, the gold framed portrait of Queen Victoria, presented to George Peabody by the Queen, and the medal presented by Congress to him.

In the Peabody Institute is the Sutton Reference Library, the gift of Mrs. Eliza Sutton in memory of her son, Eben Dale Sutton.

Billerica. Common land settled in 1655. In 1658, 8,000 acres of land was granted to Billerica. Site of old Danforth Garrison House, 1676, River Street; Unitarian Church, 1697, organized 1663; South Burying Ground, Bedford Street; Jacquith Garrison House; soldiers' monument; site of Amos Adams place, standing 1775, a place of concealment for Samuel Adams and John Hancock, who were sought by the British in April, 1775. Asa Pollard House and Boulder; he was the first man killed at battle of Bunker Hill. John Rogers Farm, 1695, scene of Indian Massacre; tablet on Memorial Hall.

Burlington. Incorporated as a town 1799; site of old Sewall House, built 1750, place of refuge of Samuel Adams and John Hancock in 1775, and burned April, 1897.

Lexington, March 20, 1713; the north precinct of Cambridge. On the Common stands a monument marking the site of the three meeting houses in Lexington. A few rods north of the monument is a large boulder, placed to mark the line of the minutemen. Facing the Common is the Jonathan Harrington house; he was in Captain Parker's company and fell mortally wounded at the first fire of the British soldiers. He got to the door of his home, but fell dead at his wife's feet.

The Soldiers' Monument on the Common, probably the oldest monument erected to commemorate the battles of the Revolution, was erected by the State of Massachusetts in 1799. In front of this monument Lafayette was welcomed to Lexington. On the opposite side of the Common is the site of the Munroe house, built 1729, occupied at the time of the battle by Marrett Munroe. stone cannon marks the spot occupied by a British field piece April 19, 1775.

Munroe Tavern occupied by Earl Percy as headquarters, April 19, 1775; Washington dined here on his visit to Lexington, November, 1789; Benjamin Wellington Tablet; Old Clark house, where Adams and Hancock were awakened by Paul Revere on morning of April 19, 1775; Fiske house, (Dr. Joseph Fiske occupied at time of battle, 1732) on Hancock Street; Sanderson house; Buckman Tavern, the rallying place of the minutemen on the night of April 18; contains many bullet holes made by the British soldiers; Town Hall; Cary Library; High School building; Capt. John Parker statue.

Winchester, incorporated April 30, 1850, made up of parts of Medford, West Cambridge and Woburn. A wealthy and prosperous town.

Concord, Sept. 3, 1635, a plantation at Musketequid. The Old North Bridge was the scene of the Concord fight. On one side are the graves of the

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THE CONCORD BRIDGE.

slain British and the old monument, on the other side a large statute of the minuteman. Sleepy Hollow Cemetery has the graves of Hawthorne, Emerson, A. Bronson Alcott, Louisa May Alcott, Thoreau, Elisha Mulford, and other well-known people of the town. The Hill Burying Ground; Concord Antiquarian Society, has a large amount of curiosities and valuable relics of the past history of Concord; the Public Library has 26,000 books; Wright's Tavern; the Old Manse, near North Bridge, dates from 1765, and was Hawthorne's home for four years; Ralph Waldo Emerson's house, in which he dwelt from 1835 to his death in 1883, is at the junction of the Old Boston and Lexington roads; the Wayside House, on the Lexington road was, in 1852–53 and 1860–64, the home of Hawthorne; the Alcotts lived in the house adjacent; a cairn as large as a haycock, on the shore of Walden Pond, marks the site of the famous hut of Thoreau. The Massachusetts State Reformatory was built in 1877.

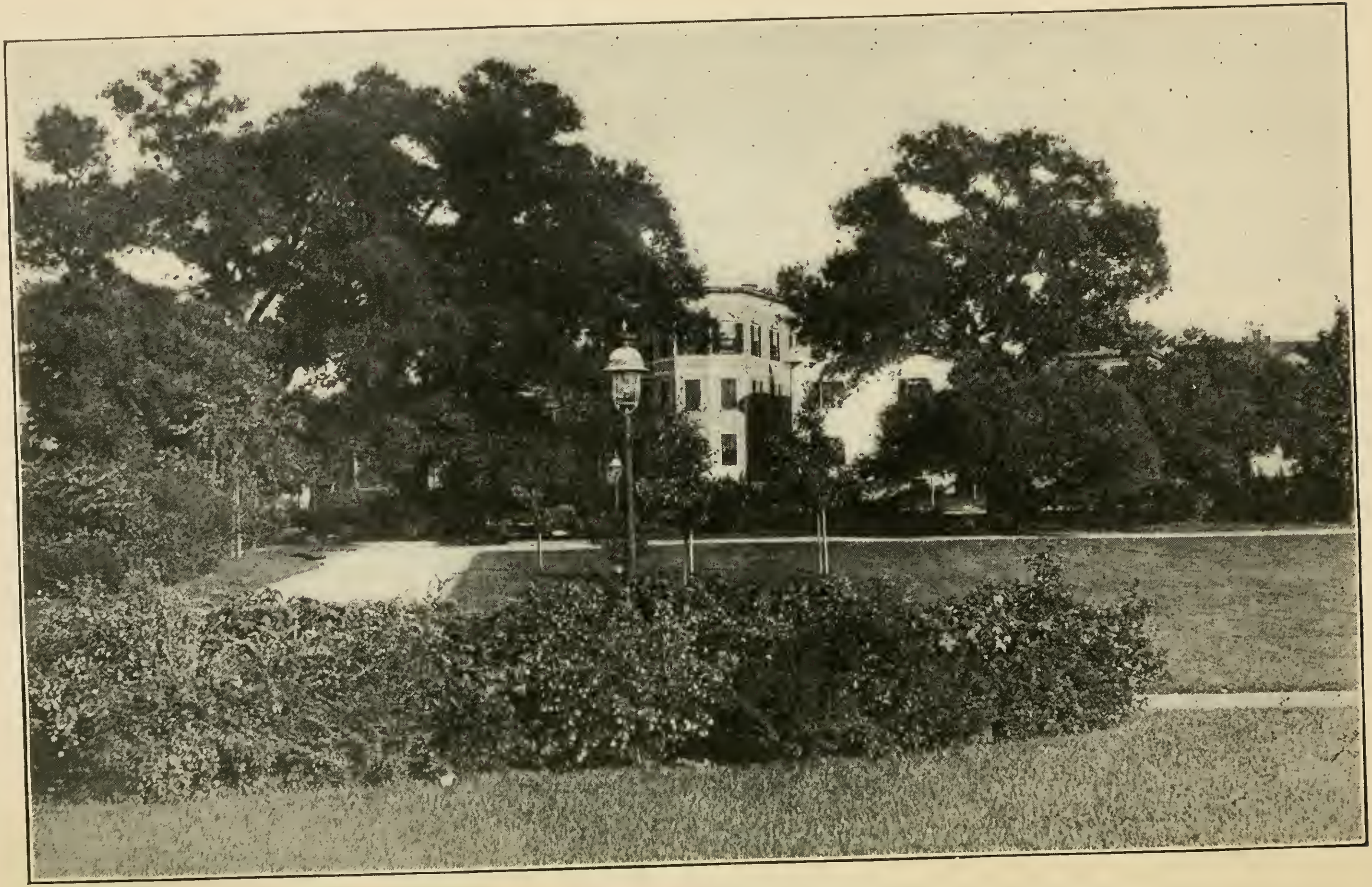
Somerville was a part of Charlestown. Town incorporated March 3, 1842; incorporated as a city 1871. Old Powder House in West Somerville was an old mill built by John Mallett on a site purchased in 1703–04 and was deeded in 1747 to the Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England, and old mill used for a powder house for many years. The land surrounding the house is laid out as a public park. On Sept. 1, 1774, General Gage seized two hundred and fifty half barrels of gun powder stored within. In 1775 it became the magazine of the American army beseiging Boston. Central Hill, a redoubt erected here, and armed with four 8-inch seige guns, erected in 1885 by the city, and is within the lines of the French redoubt which was thrown up by the American troops under Gen. Israel Putnam immediately after the Battle of Bunker Hill, and became part of the beseiging lines of Boston, 1775–76. The guns were donated by Congress. Part of the Revolutionary parapet is included in this redoubt.

Winter Hill, one hundred and twenty-four feet high; here the captured army of Gen. Burgoyne were encamped for some months before exchanged. Gen. Greene's headquarters; site of old Winter Hill Fort; Old Royal House Public Library; High School.

Brookline, anciently known as "Muddy River," belonged to Boston, but was set off and incorporated as a town Nov. 13, 1705. Western Avenue was opened from Boston to Brookline July 21, 1821, with great ceremony.

Brookline is the residential section of many of Boston's most prosperous business men. It has long had the reputation of being the wealthiest town for its population in the United States, if not in the world.

A drive through this beautiful suburb to view its many palatial residences is one of the most pleasing features of a stranger's visit to Boston.



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LOWELL WILLOWS, CAMBRIDGE.

The principal historical places are the home of Isaac Gardner, killed at Lexington, site of Aspinwall house, site of Punch Bowl Tavern, Old Goddard house, house of Robert Sharp and Old Burying Ground.

At Clyde Park are the clubhouse and grounds of the Country Club, organized from among the members of leading clubs of Boston.

The town's rapid development is due to the filling up of Back Bay, the construction of Beacon street, and Commonwealth Avenue Boulevard leading directly to Brookline, and the fine streets laid out in the Back Bay District, with the erection of a superior class of dwellings from the Public Garden to Brookline, thereby connecting the two finest residential sections in the state.

Electric cars run direct from the Subway through the beautiful Back Bay District of Boston over the well-built boulevards of Brookline; carriage drives through the Back Bay Fens connect with the streets along the eastern boundary of the town.

The valuation of real estate for 1901 was $56,295,900; personal estate, $27,159,200; corporation stock, $13,500,000; total value of all property, $96,955,100. The number of polls was 5,811; resident property taxpayers, 3,404; number of dwelling houses, 3,196. The rise in valuation of real estate in Brookline, with the low annual tax and the large outlay made each year for the well-kept streets, sewers, etc., demonstrates what a good town government can do with the taxpayers' money.

The Public Library is one of the best local libraries in the state. It is in a large building well adapted to the future growth of the library. On the shelves are many rare books, pamphlets and manuscripts relating to the history of Brookline and vicinity.

Cambridge, Sept. 18, 1636. The town of Newe Towne; May 2, 1638, name changed to Cambridge; May 17, 1846, incorporated as a city. The first printing press set up in Cambridge, 1639. Harvard College founded 1636, by a vote of the Massachusetts Bay Legislature, and in 1638, received a legacy of £850 and a library from John Harvard. Massachusetts Hall, built 1720; served as a barrack for American soldiers in the Revolution; Harvard Hall, built 1765; Hollis Hall, built 1763; Stoughton Hall, built 1805; Holworthy Hall, built 1812; Holden Chapel, built 1744; Thayer Hall, built 1870; Weld Hall, 1872; Matthews', 1872; Gray's, 1863; Sever, 1880; University Hall, 1815; Wadsworth House was used for one hundred and twenty-three years as the home of the presidents of Harvard, and at one time was Washington's headquarters.

Boylston Hall; Gore Hall has the University Library of more than 250,000 volumes; Appleton Chapel; Memorial Hall, built 1874, to commemorate the ninety-five Harvard men who fell in defence of the Union. Near this hall is an ideal statue of John Harvard; Divinity Hall; Peabody Museum, and other buildings. Harvard has 4,000 students; has more than $12,500,000 of property. The college grounds have an area of twenty-three acres, with twenty-two buildings. The gate cost $10,000.

Cambridge Common; Soldiers Monument, 1861–65, with several cannon captured from the British; Washington Elm; on 3d of July, 1775, Washington took command of the army under this tree. A short distance from the elm stands the home once occupied by General and Lady Washington, and the house of the late Henry W. Longfellow; Lowell house, built 1760, occupied by Lowell for many years to 1891; Vassal House, built 1760. The Common was the great parade ground of the American army, 1775–76. The bronze statue of the Puritan, John Bridge, stands on the Common; Old Fort Washington; site of Fort Putnam; site of Davenport's Tavern; Porter's Tavern.

Riverbank Court. This large apartment house covers the entire block containing 50,000 feet of land. It is six stories high, built of red brick, with stone trimmings, forming three sides of a hollow square, giving a spacious entrance court facing the river.

First Burying Ground, on Massachusetts Avenue, corner of Garden Street, Cambridge. The First Church forms the eastern boundary of the ground, and directly opposite are grounds and buildings of Harvard College. On the south boundary of the burying ground is Old Christ Church on Garden Street. A monument to the six minutemen killed April 19, 1775, stands on this ground, and the old tombs and graves contain the remains of many who were prominent in the church, the government and the army.

Mount Auburn Cemetery, Watertown, was established in 1831. The large gateway is of Egyptian achitecture, and near the entrance is the handsome new chapel and the Sphinx is but a short distance. This was the earliest garden cemetery in America, and is laid out on the landscape plan. A few of the distinguished persons buried here are Edward Everett, Charles Sumner, Prof. Agassiz, Rufus Choate, William Ellery Channing, James Russell Lowell, Nathaniel Bowditch, Anson Burlingame, Henry W. Longfellow, Phillips Brooks, William Warren, Edwin Booth, Francis Parkman, Hosea Ballou, N. P. Willis, Fanny Fern, Margaret Full r, Dorothy Dix, Charlotte Cushman, Spurzheim, Felton, Fields, Prescott, Palfrey, Ticknor, Sparks and hosts of others.

New City Hall, gift of F. N. Rindge, who also gave the handsome Public Library building, which contains 60,000 books, and the land for the High School opposite, besides erecting and maintaining the finely equipped Manual Training ing School. His gifts exceed $1,000,000. Cambridge Field, Rindge Field and the Riverside Parkway cost $800,000. Near Mt. Auburn is the beautiful park and pond of three hundred and thirty acres, surrounding Fresh Pond with a three mile driveway. Not far from Harvard College are the spacious athletic grounds of Soldiers' Field and Botanic Garden of Harvard University, Linnean

Street. Tablets are placed to designate the route of the British troops as they marched to arrest Hancock and Adams and to destroy the military stores at Concord, on the morning of the 19th of April, 1775.

Newton. Town of Cambridge, Dec. 15, 1691; June 2, 1873, incorporated as a city. Has fifteen villages and is bordered by the Charles River for sixteen miles. The stone terrace monument is on the site of Waban's wigwam, near Nonantum Hill, where Eliot, the apostle to the Indians, founded the first Indian church. Eliot Church, Channing Church and Grace Church; Newton Theological Institute crowns Institution Hill, Newton Centre, founded 1826, by the Baptists. Near Newtonville is Brooklawn, for many years the home of Gen. Wm. Hull, who surrendered Detroit, since 1854 the residence of Gov. Wm. Claflin. Lassell Seminary, Auburndale, for women, occupies eight acres of fine land; founded in 1851.

Norumbega Park, on the banks of the Charles River, has been laid out as a pleasure ground and is fitted up with a large, open air theatre, boat house, electric fountain, deer park, restaurant, etc., by the Commonwealth Avenue Street Railway Company of Newton.

Newton Lower Falls. St. Mary's Episcopal Church, with the burying ground adjoining. The Falls of the Charles River here have been utilized by paper mills since 1790. Echo Bridge, near the falls, is a granite aqueduct five hundred feet long, whose central arch crossing the Charles River has a span of one hundred and thirty feet. It is included in the Hemlock Gorge Reservation, where the river flows in rapids through a romantic and wild country.

Newtonville. Central Congregational Church, Walnut Street; Methodist Episcopal Church and Newton High School.

Newton Highlands. Congregational Church.

Nonantum Hill, named for the Indian chief, has an elevation of 250 feet and commands the extended view from the State House to Mount Monadnock. In the beautiful valley to the south Eliot taught the Indians, and the spot is appropriately marked by the Eliot Memorial. In Newton as well as Natick, Eliot labored for many years as teacher to the Indians.

Newton, called the garden city, has a large territory, and is approached by several fine boulevards, a fine system of electric cars, and the Boston & Albany Railroad. The depots on this line are built of stone, with pleasing architecture, and the grounds around the stations are prettily laid out.

The whole territory of the city is laid out with broad avenues bordered by shade trees, and handsome residences sit back some distance from the street, giving a breadth for ornamental planting and lawns.

The public reservations taken along the banks of Charles River by the State have greatly enhanced the value of the adjoining land. Since the taking of the banks of the river, a system of boulevards has been constructed connecting

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ECHO BRIDGE.

with distant reservations. Large sections of land fronting on these boulevards have been built upon with high-grade residences.

Centre Street Burying Ground is the oldest ground in Newton. The first settlers' remains were buried here and a large granite monument stands in the oldest portion of the ground, with the names of the first settlers cut in the stone. Directly in front of the burying ground once stood the First Parish Church. The ancient tombs and gravestones have an interesting record in the quaint epitaphs of those who were prominent in the town in days gone by, and the ranks of captain, lieutenant and ensign appear frequently on the oldest stones, denoting their services in the early Indian wars, and the epitaphs of a later period give the rank of those who served in the French and Indian war and the Revolution. Here were buried Maj. Gen. Wm. Hull, Brig. Gen. Michael Jackson, with his sons, officers of the Revolutionary army, Rev. John Eliot, A. M., son of the Apostle John Eliot; the pastor of the first church in Newton was buried here in 1668.

Walnut Street Cemetery, on Walnut Street, is a fine, modern ground, laid out on the landscape plan, and contains a large number of beautiful monuments.

Newton Lower Falls Ancient Burying Ground is the fourth oldest yard in Newton, and several soldiers of the Revolutionary war are buried here.

West Newton Burying Ground, on River Street, is the second oldest ground in Newton. Lieut. Col. Nathaniel Fuller and other soldiers of the Revolution are buried here.

Newton Highlands Burying Ground has a large number of Revolutionary soldiers buried in the tombs and ground.

Wellesley, formerly part of Needham, incorporated as a town April 6, 1881. Site of First Schoolhouse, built 1726; site of Bullard Tavern; old Indian settlement near Lake Waban; site of Jere Ware's house, first house in Wellesley; Colburn house, 1770; fireproof Town Hall; Free Library, the gift of H. N. Hunnewell; the beautiful estate of H. N. Hunnewell.

Wellesley College, for women, has three hundred acres of fine land handsomely laid out on Lake Waban; large buildings, including a library building with 5,500 books.

Needham, formerly part of Dorchester; incorporated Nov. 5, 1771, as a town; site of First Church, 1712, and First Burying Ground; site of Old Mill, 1715; Fuller house, built 1700; Fuller house, built 1730; Old Fisher house; house built 1730, site of First Tavern; site of McIntosh house, built prior to 1700; Old Powder House; house built 1720 and occupied by ministers of First Church, 1720–1821.

Dover. Part of Needham, incorporated as a town July 7, 1784. Hunting grounds of the Indians, located by the Apostle Eliot; site of wigwams of the

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The Wayside Inn.

Powisset Indians; site of First Schoolhouse; site of First Church; site of Powder House, built 1800; farm settled by Henry Wilson, 1640.

Natick. Common land. April 16, 1679, incorporated as a town. On the common a monument to the soldiers of the Civil war, with brass seige guns mounted on gun carriages; Morse Institute Library opposite the Common; Indian Burying Ground; site of Eliot's Church at South Natick, with old Burying Ground adjoining. Here John Eliot founded the Indian Village in 1650, and here he did a great deal of his work of translating the Bible to the Indian language. A monument to Eliot's memory stands near the old oak under which he preached. Eliot Church, the successor of the Eliot Church at South Natick, stands opposite the Common in Natick Centre. In this church is preserved the ancient record of the members, with the Indian members as well; house of Vice President Henry Wilson.

Sherborn. Common land. Incorporated as a town Oct. 7, 1674. The old First Church; three oldest burying grounds; State Reformatory for Women.

Holliston was part of Sherborn, incorporated Dec. 3, 1724. Old Cemetery, 1650, and Soldiers' Monument.

Weston, west precinct of Watertown, Jan 1, 1712. Three old burying grounds; Norumbega Tower, built of gray stone, commemorates the discovery, on this spot, of relics of the followers of Lief Ericsson and Thorwald, the Norseman, who founded a colony of Norumbega about the year 1000.

Riverside Recreation Grounds, containing an area of forty acres, on the banks of the Charles River, devoted to athletic sports, games, bathing, boating, etc. The Boston Athletic Association grounds are also located on the adjoining property.

Belmont. Incorporated March 18, 1859. In Waverly are the large buildings with extensive grounds of the McLean Asylum for the Insane and the Massachusetts General Hospital's Convalescents' Home. Within a short distance is the Waverly Oaks Reservation.

Waltham. Part of Watertown, originally. Incorporated as a town Jan. 4, 1738. Old Brown house, built 1724, the oldest house standing in Waltham; site of the first dwellings in Watertown erected 1635; site of old Massasoit house; site of Bemis Tavern; house of Gen. N. P. Banks; old Stone Schoolhouse; Birthplace of Gen. N. P. Banks; old Farmhouse; Mt. Feake Cemetery; Old Burying Ground; Prospect Hill Park, hill four hundred and eighty-two feet high; Public Library, 28,000 volumes; Waltham Watch Factory.

Watertown. One of the earliest towns of Massachusetts. The old Burying Ground; Public Library, 30,000 volumes; United States Arsenal has extensive grounds on the banks of the Charles River, large factories, foundries, and barracks for troops; gun carriages of the latest pattern are made here.

Sudbury. The new plantation by Concord. Incorporated Sept. 14, 1639; Capt. Samuel Wadsworth of Milton, Lieut. Sharp of Brookline, and Capt. Brocklebank of Rowley, and twenty-six other soldiers slain by the Indians, April 18, 1676, near the site of the monument; First Church; First Burying Ground, adjoining the church, where a large number of Revolutionary soldiers are buried.

Wayside Inn, South Sudbury. The Red Horse or Howe Tavern, made famous by Longfellow's "Tales of a Wayside Inn," was built in 1683, by David Howe, and kept as a tavern by four generations of his family until 1860, when it was closed on account of the death of Squire Lyman Howe, who died 1859, and until recently occupied as a private house. Among the many famous persons who have been entertained here, are General Washington, the Marquis de Lafayette, Judge Sewall, Mme. Knight, H. W. Longfellow, Luigi Monti, General Burgoyne, Ole Bull and James T. Fields.

The house is twenty-two miles from Boston, on the Central Massachusetts division of the Boston & Maine Railroad, one and one-half miles from Wayside Inn station, two and one-half miles from South Sudbury.

Edward R. Lemon has opened the house as an inn, and it is now furnished throughout with rare, antique furniture, and is open for guests.

Milton. Part of Dorchester called Uncataquissett. May 7, 1662, established as Milton. Milton Cemetery, one of the best cemeteries in the state. The oldest burying place in the town is a part of this cemetery; Gov. Hutchinson's House, 1775; House where Suffolk Resolves were adopted Sept. 9, 1774; the Public Library; Town Hall; First Church; Walter Baker's Chocolate Mills at Lower Mills, on the Neponset River; Milton Academy.

Knollwood Cemetery lies partly in Canton and partly in Sharon, and was incorporated by Massachusetts in 1898 and has four hundred acres of land and water. It is fifteen miles from Boston, on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, Providence Division, and the railroad station and administration building are at the entrance to the cemetery. These buildings were constructed by the cemetery corporation, and are built of stone found on the ground, and are of pleasing architecture. The offices, ladies' parlor, and toilet rooms are finished in golden oak and other wood. A large fireproof vault contains the books of the corporation.

The landscape plan has been followed in laying out the grounds, and the avenues follow the natural contour of the valleys. The ground is a series of wooded knolls, slopes, and valleys. From the highest point on the ground, "Overlook," a grand view of the surrounding towns of Walpole, Norwood, Dedham, Hyde Park, and parts of Milton, Canton, Stoughton, Randolph, Sharon, Foxboro, and Boston may be seen. Upon this hill it is proposed to erect an observatory. The receiving tomb is to be of Hingham granite, with catacomb capacity of one hundred and seventy-eight bodies, with larger apartments for the same purpose. A mortuary chapel will soon be erected.

Quincy. Part of Braintree established as Quincy, with part of that portion of Dorchester called "Squantum and the Farms." Incorporated as a town

Feb. 12, 1792. At Independence Avenue and Franklin Streets, South Quincy, is the birthplace of John Quincy Adams, built 1700, and John Adams lived there; nearby is the larger house where John Adams was born; John Hancock's birthplace is near the site, being where the library stands; Peter Butler house, noted as the residence of the Black, Greenleaf and Butler families of Quincy; Adams Academy, founded 1823, by gift of President John Adams; First Church, burial place of John and John Q. Adams; First Burying Ground; Abigail Adams Monument; a cairn on Payne's Hill marks the spot where Abigail Adams watched the battle of Bunker Hill; St. Paul's Church Quarry, first quarry in United States; First Railroad in the United States at the quarries; Thomas Crane Public Library, a granite building, cost $50,000, has 20,000 books; Merry Mount Park has sixty-five acres of oaks and hemlocks; a granite tablet on the harbor cliff of Squantum, shows where Myles Standish landed.

Braintree. Land belonged to Boston, called Mount Wollaston. Established May 13, 1640. Site of First Iron Works in United States; First Church, 1706; Old Bates house; Dr. Storr's house; site of Old Hayward house; First Burying Ground; Thayer Academy, established from fund of $200,000 donated by General Sylvanus Thayer of the United States army, at South Braintree.

Hyde Park. Parts of Dedham, Dorchester and Milton. Incorporated as Hyde Park April 22, 1868; Fairview Cemetery.

Dedham. Common land. Established Sept. 8, 1636. Old Fairbanks house, 1636, now in charge of the Daughters of the Revolution; site of Abraham Shaw's Mill, 1639; Old Indian Ford; County Court House; Dedham Historical Society Building and Library, has a large collection of relics relating to Dedham history; Public Library; Old Powder House and Powder House Rock, building erected 17th century; Memorial Hall, erected 1867, in memory of the soldiers who died 1861–65, from Dedham.

Canton. Part of Stoughton. Incorporated Feb. 23, 1797. First Church; First Burying Ground, adjoining the church, Indian chiefs buried here; new addition to old ground laid out on landscape plan, and a monument erected to Gen. Gridley, Revolutionary army, under which his remains are buried; opposite is site of Nathaniel May Tavern, where the patriots under Gridley assembled; Old Fenno house, built 1704; Revere Copper Works; Silk Factory; site of old Trinity Church, and old Burying Ground in the rear.

Bridgewater. Part of Duxbury called New Plantation. Established as Bridgewater, June 3, 1656. Hugh Orr erected a trip hammer on Hatfield River, and in 1748 made five hundred muskets, the first turned out in America for the Province of Massachusetts. In the Revolution he made many brass and iron cannon and cannon balls for the Continental army; Old Cemetery; Public Library; Memorial Hall, near Central Square.

GOVERNORS AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Governors of Plymouth Colony chosen annually by the People.

1620, Nov. 11, John Carver.
1621, April, William Bradford.
1633, Jan. 1, Edward Winslow.
1634, March 27, Thomas Prence.
1635, March 3, William Bradford.
1636, March 1, Edward Winslow.
1637, March 7, William Bradford.
1638, June 5, Thomas Prence.
1639, June 3, William Bradford.
1644, June 5, Edward Winslow.
1645, June 4, William Bradford.
1657, June 3, Thomas Prence.
1673, June 3, Josiah Winslow.
1680, Dec. 18, Thomas Hinckley.*

Deputy Governors of Plymouth Colony.

1680, Thomas Hinckley.†
1681, James Cudworth.
1682–86, William Bradford.
1689–92, William Bradford.

Governors of Massachusetts chosen annually under the First Charter.

1629, April 30, John Endicott.‡
1630, Oct. 20, John Winthrop.‡
1634, May 14, Thomas Dudley
1635, May 6, John Haynes.
1636, May 25, Henry Vane.
1637, May 17, John Winthrop.
1640, May 13, Thomas Dudley.
1641, June 2, Richard Bellingham.
1642, May 18, John Winthrop.
1644, May 29, John Endicott.
1645, May 14, Thomas Dudley.
1646, May 6, John Winthrop.
1649, May 2, John Endicott.
1650, May 22, Thomas Dudley.
1651, May 7, John Endicott.
1654, May 3, Richard Bellingham.
1655, May 23, John Endicott.
1665, May 3, Richard Bellingham.
1672, Dec. 12, John Leverett (acting.)
1673, May 3, John Leverett.
1679–86, May 28, Simon Bradstreet.

*Mr. Hinckley was governor till the union of the colonies in 1692, except during the administration of Andros.

†Previously there was no deputy governor, a governor pro tem being appointed by the governor to serve in his absence.

‡By the Royal Charter, which passed the seals March 4, 1628–29, Matthew Cradock was appointed the first govornor and Thomas Goffe deputy governor, both of whom had held the same offices before the charter was granted. On the 13th of the following May, the same persons were rechosen under the charter, but they never came to New England. On the 20th of October, 1629, John Winthrop was chosen governor and John Humphrey, deputy governor. On the 30th of April, 1629, John Endicott was chosen in London to be governor of the Plantation in New England, and held the office until the arrival of the governor (Winthrop) in 1630.

Deputy Governors of Massachusetts.

1629–34, Thomas Dudley.*
1634–35, Roger Ludlow.
1635–36, Richard Bellingham.
1636–37, John Winthrop.
1637–40, Thomas Dudley.
1640–41, Richard Bellingham.
1641–44, John Endicott.
1644–46, John Winthrop.
1646–50, Thomas Dudley.
1650–51, John Endicott.
1651–53, Thomas Dudley.
1653–54, Richard Bellingham.
1654–55, John Endicott.
1655–65, Richard Bellingham.
1665–71, Francis Willoughby.
1671–73, John Leverett.
1673 to Oct. 1678, Samuel Symonds.
1678 to Oct. 1679, Simon Bradstreet.
1679–86, Thomas Danforth.

After the Dissolution of the First Charter.

Simon Bradstreet was governor from May 24, 1689, to May 14, 1692, and Thomas Danforth was deputy governor during the same time.

Governors of Massachusetts Appointed by the King under Second Charter.

1692, May 14, Sir William Phipps
1694, Nov. 17, William Stoughton.†
1699, May 26, Richard Coote, Earl of Bellomont.
1700, July, William Stoughton.†
1701, July 7, The Council.
1702, June 11, Joseph Dudley.
1714, Feb. 13, The Council.
1714, March 15, Joseph Dudley.
1715, Nov. 9, William Tailer.† ‡
1716, Oct. 4, Samuel Shute.
1722, Dec. 27, William Dummer.†
1728, July 13, William Burnet.
1729, Sept. 7, William Dummer.†
1730, June 30, William Tailer.†
1730, Aug. 8, Jonathan Belcher.
1741, Aug. 17, William Shirley.
1749, Sept. 11, Spencer Phips.†
1753, Aug. 7, William Shirley.
1756, Sept. 25, Spencer Phips.†
1757, April 4, The Council.
1757, Aug. 3, Thomas Pownal.
1760, June 3, Thomas Hutchinson.†
1760, Aug. 1, Sir Francis Bernard, Bart.
1769, Aug. 1, Thomas Hutchinson.†
1771, March, Thomas Hutchinson.
1774, May 13, Thomas Gage.

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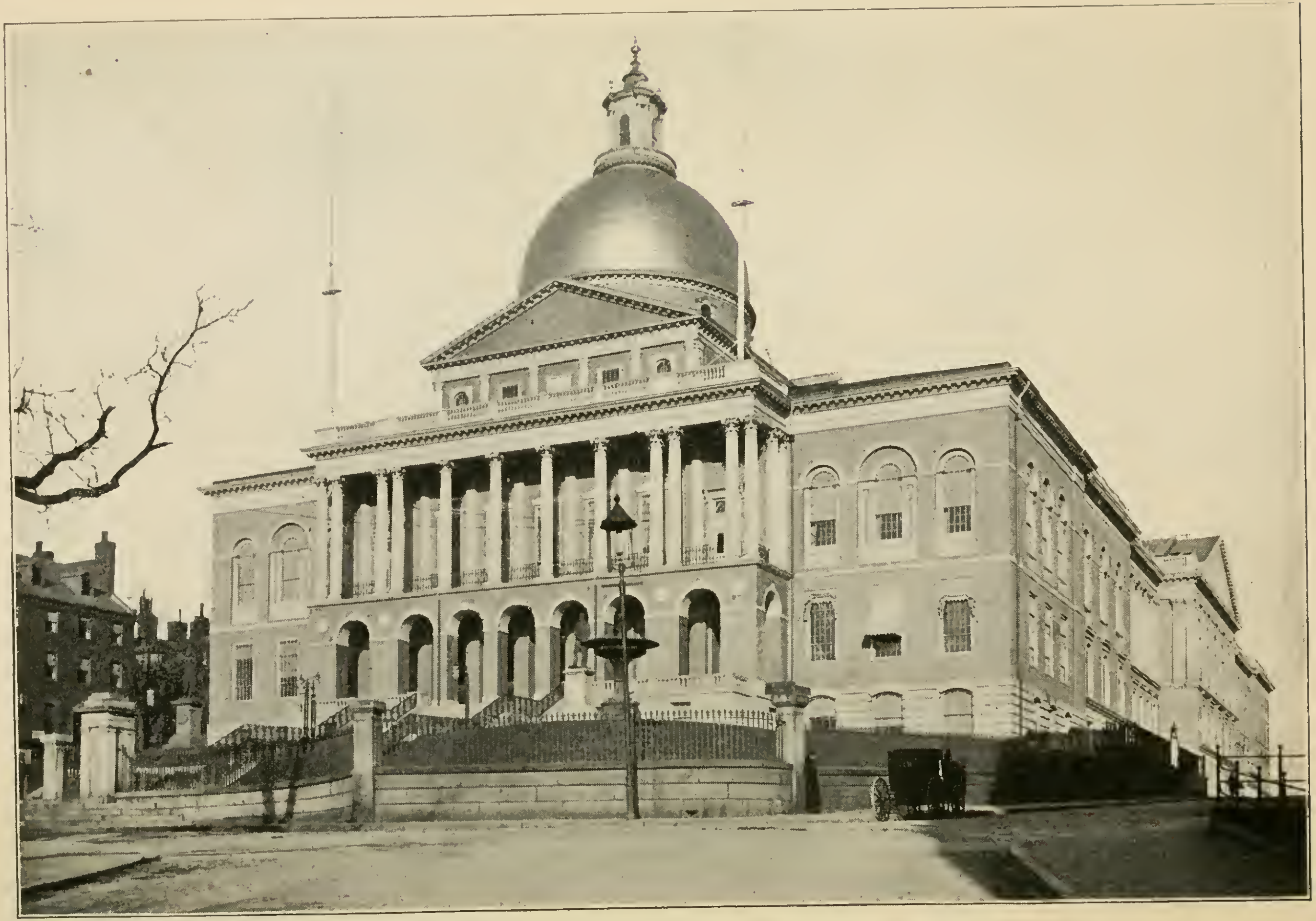
*Thomas Goffe, the first deputy governor, never came to New England. John Humphrey was elected, but did not serve.

NOTE.—May 25, 1686, Joseph Dudley assumed the office of President under a commission of King James II, and, with a council, had jurisdiction over the king's dominion of New England. This office he held till Dec. 20, the same year, when Sir Edmund Andros appeared as governor of New England, appointed by James II. April 20, 1689, Governor Andros was deposed by a revolution of the people.

†Those who have a dagger were acting governors.

‡In November, 1715, Elizeus Burgess was proclaimed governor, he having had the appointment in March, 1714, but he never came over to perform his duties and resigned 1716.



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STATE HOUSE.

Lieutenant Governors in Massachusetts.

1692 to July 1701, William Stoughton.
1702–06, Thomas Povey.
1705, Jan. 6, to Oct. 1711, vacancy.
1711, William Tailer.
1716, William Dummer.
1730, William Tailer.
1733, Spencer Phips.
1758, Thomas Hutchinson.
1771, Andrew Oliver.
1774, Thomas Oliver.

Under the Constitution.

1774, Oct., A Provincial Congress.
1775, July, The Council.

Governors of Massachusetts under the Constitution.

1780–85, John Hancock.
1785–87, James Bowdoin.
1787–93, John Hancock.
1794–97, Samuel Adams.
1797 to June 7, 1799, Increase Sumner.
1800–07, Caleb Strong.
1807 to Dec. 10, 1808, James Sullivan.
1809–10, Christopher Gore.
1810–12, Elbridge Gerry.
1812–16, Caleb Strong.
1816–23, John Brooks.
1823 to Feb. 6, 1825, William Eustis.
1825–34, Levi Lincoln.
1834 to March 1, 1835, John Davis.
1836–40, Edward Everett.
1840–41, Marcus Morton.
1841–43, John Davis.
1843–44, Marcus Morton.
1844–51, George N. Briggs.
1851–53, George S. Boutwell.
1853–54, John H. Clifford.
1854–55, Emory Washburn.
1855–58, Henry J. Gardner.
1858–61, Nathaniel P. Banks.
1861–66, John A. Andrew.
1866–69, Alexander H. Bullock.
1869–72, William Claflin.
1872–74, William B. Washburn.**
1875–76, William Gaston.
1876–79, Alexander H. Rice.
1879–80, Thomas Talbot.
1880–83, John Davis Long.
1883–84, Benjamin F. Butler.
1884–87, George D. Robinson,
1887–90, Oliver Ames.
1890–91, John Q. A. Brackett.
1891–94, William E. Russell.
1894–96, Frederic T. Greenhalge.†
1896-1899, Roger Wolcott.
1900–2, W. Murray Crane.

**Resigned May 1, 1874. Chosen United States Senator, April 17, 1874.

†Mr. Greenhalge died March 5, 1896.

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Lieutenant Governors of Massachusetts.

1780 to Feb. 28, 1788, Thomas Cushing.
1788–89, Benjamin Lincoln.
1789–94, Samuel Adams.‡
1794 to May 20, 1800, Moses Gill.§ ‡
1801 to Feb. 10, 1802, Samuel Phillips.
1802–06, Edward H. Robbins.
1807–09, Levi Lincoln.|| ‡
1809–10, David Cobb.
1810–12, William Gray.
1812–23, William Phillips.
1823 to Feb. 1824, Levi Lincoln.
1824 to July 1825, Marcus Morton.‡
1826–33, Thomas L. Winthrop.
1833–36, Samuel T. Armstrong.‡
1836–43, George Hull.
1843–44, Henry H. Childs.
1844–51, John Reed.
1851–53, Henry W. Cushman.
1853–54, Elisha Huntington.
1854–55, William C. Plunkett.
1855–56, Simon Brown.
1856–58, Henry W. Benchley.
1858–61, Eliphalet Trask.
1861 to March, 29, 1861, John Z. Goodrich.
1862 to Sept. 1862, John Nesmith.
1863–66, Joel Hayden.
1866–69, William Claflin.
1869–73, Joseph Tucker.
1873–75, Thomas Talbot.‡ ¶
1875–79, Horatio G. Knight.
1879–80, John D. Long.
1880–83, Byron Weston.
1883–87, Oliver Ames.
1887–90, John Q. A. Brackett.
1890–93, William H. Haile.
1893–97, Roger Wolcott.**
1897–1899, W. Murray Crane.
1900–2, John L. Bates.

‡The lieutenant governors who were acting governors, also, during the vacancies in the office of governor.

§Mr. Gill died on the 20th of May, 1800, and the commonwealth, for the first time under the constitution, was without a governor and lieutenant governor. The council, Hon. Thomas Dawes president, officiated till the 30th of the month, when Caleb Strong was inaugurated governor.

||General William Heath was elected in 1806, and declined to accept the office.

¶Acting governor from May 1, 1874.

**Acting governor from March 5, 1896.

The League of American Wheelmen is an organization to promote the general interests of cycling and to protect and assure the rights of wheelmen It endeavors to facilitate touring and to advance the happiness of wheelmen on pleasure bent. By its advocacy of good roads, and through its efforts, millions of dollars have been spent throughout the United States towards securing improvement in the condition of the highways. It has caused the erection of thousands of guide-boards, danger signs and free pumps for the safety and utility of travellers. It has prosecuted cycle thieves and other violators of the law, and has obtained legislation in many states, by which the rights of cyclists have been ascertained and defended. In short, the League of American Wheelmen stands for all that is best and broadest in our national affairs, and insures to the wheelmen their just rights and equality under the law.

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The Archway Book Store has for more than thirty years been one of the landmarks of Boston. Here may be found a large assortment of all the new and popular books of the day, by standard authors in sets and single volumes and in all styles of bindings. One of the specialties of this store is "remainders of editions." Second-hand books are also a feature, and some rare bargains in this line are always to be found on the counters.

A visit to this store will well repay every one interested in books.

The Old Corner Bookstore, 283 Washington Street, corner School Street. Carter (Richard B.) & Hendee (Charles J.) occupied this store from 1828 to 1833. They were succeeded by Allen (John) & Ticknor (William D.) in 1833. From 1837 to 1844, William D. Ticknor alone occupied the store, and subsequently with his partners, John Reed, Jr. and James T. Fields, until the fall of 1865, when, the senior partner having died, the new firm of Ticknor (Howard M.) & Fields (James T.) removed to Tremont Street.

E. P. Dutton & Co. removed from the opposite side of the street to the old store, and on the first of September, 1869, were succeeded by Alexander Williams under the firm name of A. Williams & Co., who soon associated with himself as partners, Charles L. Damrell, H. M. Upham and J. G. Cupples. Mr. Williams, in April, 1883, disposed of his interest to his associates who continued the business under the firm name of Cupples, Upham & Co. In April, 1887, Mr. Cupples disposed of his interest to Charles L. Damrell and Henry M. Upham, under the firm name of Damrell & Upham. Mr. Damrell died March 28, 1896, and Mr. Upham purchased his interest and became the sole proprietor under the firm name of Damrell & Upham. Here may be found a carefully selected stock of the latest editions of standard books, in fine bindings, illustrated works, medical, scientific and agricultural books, English and American juveniles, bibles, prayer books, hymnals and all church publications, atlases, maps and globes. Receive subscriptions for American and foreign magazines and newspapers.

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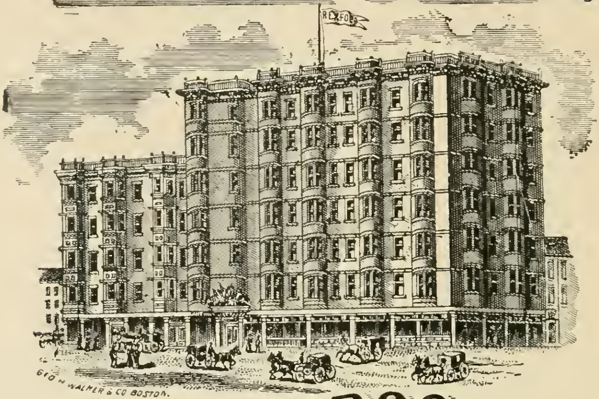

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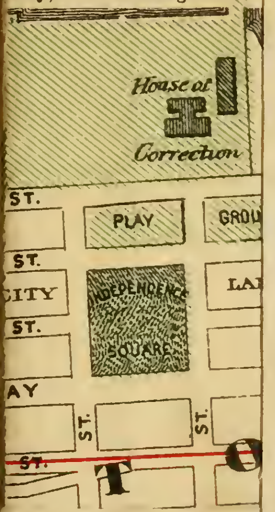

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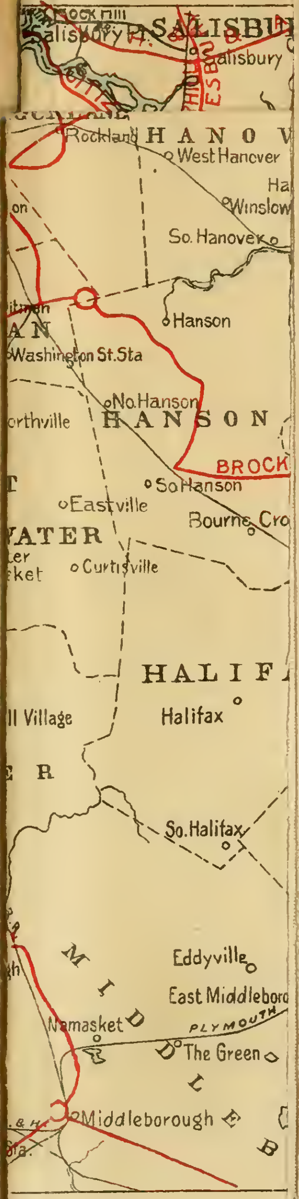
B. & M. R.R. Wharves
FITCHBURG DIV.
SOUTHERN DIV.
EASTERN DIV.
WESTERN DIV.
BOSTON & MAINE
BOSTON & ALBANY
N.Y.N.H. & H.R.R.
GRAND JUNCTION
COMMONWEALTH AVE.
BEACON
MARLBOROUGH
WASHINGTON
TREMONT
HARRISON
SOUTHAMPTON
BROADWAY
DORCHESTER
ALBANY
AMERICAN BASEBALL GROUNDS
NATIONAL BASEBALL GROUNDS
MECHANICS FAIR



Rock Hill
Salisbury
Rockland
West Hanover
Winslow
So. Hanover
Hanson
Washington St. Sta
No. Hanson
HANSON
So Hanson
Eastville
Curtisville
Halifax
So. Halifax
Eddyville
Namasket
PLYMOUTH
The Green
Middleborough

Map issued with the
GUIDE TO METROPOLITAN BOSTON.
STEAM ROADS shown thus
ELECTRIC
SCALE OF MILES.
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RHODE ISLAND
MASSACHUSETTS
BAY
BOSTON
BAY
SALISBURY
MERRIMAC
NEWBURYPORT
WEST NEWBURY
HAVERHILL
NEWBURY
GROVELAND
METHUEN
GEORGETOWN
ROWLEY
LAWRENCE
BOXFORD
IPSWICH
TYNGSBOROUGH
DRACUT
NORTH ANDOVER
ANDOVER
ROCKPORT
LOWELL
TOPSFIELD
HAMILTON
GLOUCESTER
ESSEX
CHELMSFORD
TEWKSBURY
MIDDLETON
WENHAM
MANCHESTER
NORTH READING
WESTFORD
BILLERICA
WILMINGTON
DANVERS
BEVERLY
Long Beach
READING
LYNNFIELD
PEABODY
CARLISLE
SALEM
MARBLEHEAD
BEDFORD
BURLINGTON
WAKEFIELD
ACTON
WOBURN
SAUGUS
LYNN
CONCORD
WINCHESTER
MELROSE
NAHANT
LEXINGTON
MALDEN
LINCOLN
ARLINGTON
MEDFORD
REVERE
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SOMERVILLE
CAMBRIDGE
WINTHROP
WATERTOWN
Boston
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NEWTON
BROOKLINE
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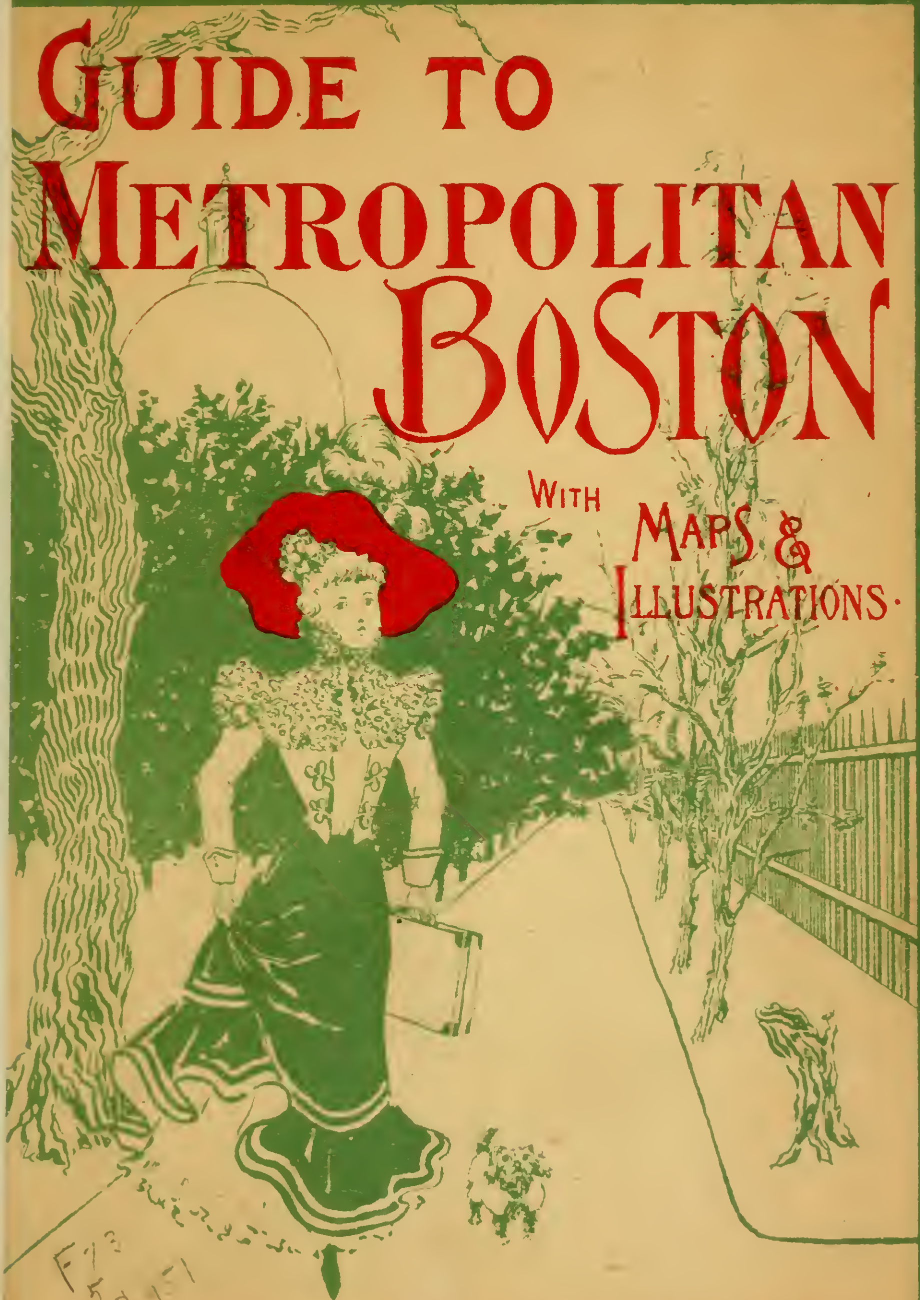
WELLESLEY
HULL
Black Rock
NATICK
NEEDHAM
ASHLAND
SHERBORN
DOVER
HYDE PARK
MILTON
QUINCY
COHASSET
WESTWOOD
HINGHAM
HOLLISTON
MEDFIELD
BRAINTREE
WEYMOUTH
SCITUATE
NORWOOD
RANDOLPH
MILLIS
CANTON
NORWELL
MEDWAY
WALPOLE
HOLBROOK
MARSHFIELD
NORFOLK
SHARON
STOUGHTON
AVON
ABINGTON
HANOVER
ROCKLAND
FRANKLIN
BROCKTON
WHITMAN
PEMBROKE
FOXBOROUGH
HANSON
WRENTHAM
EASTON
EAST BRIDGEWATER
DUXBURY
MANSFIELD
WEST BRIDGEWATER
HALIFAX
NORTH ATTLEBOROUGH
BRIDGEWATER
KINGSTON
PLYMPTON
NORTON
ATTLEBOROUGH
RAYNHAM
TAUNTON
PLYMOUTH
CARVER

GUIDE TO METROPOLITAN BOSTON

WITH MAPS & ILLUSTRATIONS.



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